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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

August 21, 1926

Number 34



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL
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The Old Mill

Identity of Interests

Seven out of every ten eligible employes have signified a determination to become partners in the big business of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The Company itself has encouraged employe ownership by Stock Purchasing Plans.

The First Stock Purchasing Plan, formulated five years ago, and just completed, resulted in the employes receiving \$215.00 for every \$100.00 subscribed by them.

A new plan, similar to the first, and running for three years, has been started by the Company, and 70.87% of all eligible employes have subscribed.

Col. Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Directors, briefly outlined the purpose of the Stock Purchasing Plans as follows:

"What the Board of Directors wanted was a plan which would give to the employe something of permanent value, a permanent investment assuring an income in later years, an investment in the company which employed them that would make them partners with the managers and other stockholders, welding the organization into one great army of 29,000 people working for a common cause and common good."

The Stock Purchasing Plans, originated for the benefit of the employes, are an incentive to save—a spur to ambition. They give to the employes an opportunity for a sound investment, yielding, by the generous terms of the arrangement, a substantial and enduring profit.

But a larger, more important result of the Stock Purchasing Plans is the strengthening of that spirit of unity which binds the 29,000 men and women of the organization into one great force, working with the single purpose—to serve.

The personnel of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is not a group of 29,000 people working with separate and conflicting ambitions; it is a huge force of 29,000 earnest, ambitious men and women, working together to achieve a common end. And the interests of this working force are the interests of the management and the other stockholders.

This identity of interests results in a service to the consuming public of the highest and broadest type the organization is capable of rendering.

For the theory of service, which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has put into practice, rests upon the conviction that the interests of employes, management and stockholders are identical—to serve the thirty million people of the Middle West with petroleum products of standard quality at a price which is fair and equitable.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Is Kansas Headed For Bankruptcy?

A FEW years ago 60 per cent of the cost of government in the United States was federal expenditures; 40 per cent state and local expenditures. The ratio is now reversed, 60 per cent being expended by the lesser units. Not only has the ratio been reversed, but the records of the Bureau of the Census at Washington show that last year only one-third of the total cost of government in the United States can be attributed to the Federal Government, while more than two-thirds must be charged to the states, counties, cities, villages, townships and school districts.

President Coolidge recently pointed out that federal economy had practically reached its limit, and the annual cost of the Federal Government has been reduced from almost 6 billion dollars to about 3½ billions. The President thinks that is about as low as it will go, and that while there will be a steady decrease in interest charges, the growth of population will keep up a demand for expanded government activities which will hold the National Government's annual budget at about 3½ billion dollars.

The states, counties, cities and school districts continue to pile up increased expenditures at the rate of a billion dollars a year. Federal officials might well ask, "What is the use of our saving, if the other taxing groups squander it all, and more?" It is interesting to note first where this increase has taken place. We find that expenditures for general government administration have increased only a comparatively small amount, while the big increases have come thru the expansion in the scope of work which states and their subdivisions have had to undertake. In 10 years, or since 1915, interest on public indebtedness has increased 300 per cent.

In Kansas our third largest item of expenditure is interest. First is schools; second, roads; third, interest on public indebtedness. Interest on public debt is an expenditure which inevitably raises taxes and which of itself produces nothing either in service or civic betterment. It merely permits deferred payments.

By Norton A. Turner
State Budget Director

Some idea of the increase in the volume of bonds issued in Kansas since 1915 is revealed in the records of the state auditor's office, where all bonds issued by the state, counties, cities, townships and school districts are registered:

1915.....	\$ 4,980,363	1921.....	\$26,819,671.00
1916.....	7,914,636	1922.....	21,963,381.00
1917.....	8,932,227	1923.....	20,793,351.79
1918.....	6,119,676	1924.....	21,448,523.74
1919.....	9,974,402	1925.....	18,701,387.61
1920.....	27,201,174		

And that does not include the 28½ million dollars worth of soldiers' compensation bonds issued by the state in 1923 and which are now being retired at the rate of 1 million dollars a year. The amounts are annual issues and not the total indebtedness.

The Kansas League of Municipalities recently made an analysis of the different kinds of bonds issued by the cities of Kansas during the four years from 1922 to 1925. The two years, 1922 and 1925, showed:

	1922	1925
Paving.....	\$ 7,202,726.86	\$ 4,857,999.53
Waterworks.....	1,837,004.30	1,765,192.00
Electric Light.....	981,472.56	545,610.00
Refunding.....	415,229.78	2,333,192.79
Park.....	301,359.97	150,000.00
Sewage.....	753,507.62	715,948.73
Memorials.....	123,500.00	382,980.00
City Hall.....	155,500.00	17,500.00
Bridge.....	36,000.00	315,476.86
Miscellaneous.....	11,500.00	.00
Total City Issues.....	\$11,918,801.09	\$13,083,950.35

You will note a conspicuous increase in the amounts and numbers of refunding bonds and judgment bonds being issued every year. This is a result of neglected sinking funds and spending more than can be paid out of current revenues. The habit formed and practiced by many cities of issu-

ing warrants that draw 6 per cent interest and then of funding these warrants into bonds cannot be defended, and is the poorest kind of administration of public business. Taxing authorities sometimes show themselves wholly lacking in courage to levy adequate sinking and general funds sufficient to retire maturing obligations and meet current expenditures. Too often political reasons influence the taxing board to place the levy too low. The inevitable result is that maturing bonds must be refunded into other bonds, and warrants issued and stamped "not paid for want of funds," leaving the succeeding board with a deficit and financial problems that must be met and perhaps cannot longer be postponed.

Let me illustrate: While I was serving as Auditor of State, an issue of refunding bonds in amount of \$12,000 was presented for registration by a Kansas municipality. The transcript of proceedings revealed the fact that this particular set of bonds was issued originally in 1870, and had been refunded three times without a dollar ever having been paid. The bonds had been out 53 years, and all this time the municipality had been paying 5 per cent interest on them. At straight simple interest the city had paid \$31,800 interest on \$12,000 principal. Compounding the interest annually, the city paid the amount of the principal in interest more than three times.

Thanks to the Kansas legislature, this infamous practice has been stopped, and the Kansas bond law now requires that all refunding bonds be issued serially; that is, a part of the principal must be paid every year, and the maximum term is 10 years. This law prevents Kansas municipalities from refunding the same debt more than one time.

State laws have been entirely too lenient in permitting the issuance of bonds, with the result that burdensome obligations have been hastily created, when careful planning would have relieved the taxpayer of the load. There must come an end to such slipshod methods, and some of these days the public will find an answer to the question.

Good Times Galore For Club Folks

By Philip Ackerman

DURING the first three days of Kansas Free Fair week, Capper Pig and Poultry Club members are going to have the time of their lives. It is the big round-up meeting of the year, and the three days, September 13, 14 and 15 will be packed with happy, rollicking events that will not soon be forgotten.

Every member of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs is invited to come to Topeka for the three days as guests of Senator Arthur Capper. Old club members, also, will find a most hearty welcome awaiting them. And the friends and parents of club members are urged to register at the Capper Building on Monday morning with the club members and be with us all week. Or if it isn't possible to come the first day, register whenever you can get here. This meeting holds new friendships, new experiences, fresh ideas, and when you return home you will feel, as you should, that club work is one of the most important parts of farm life.

The first day club members will visit the Capper Building to see how daily newspapers and magazines are printed. Next they will take a turn thru the State House and climb to the dome. This is 310 feet high, and from there we can get a very good view of Topeka. In the afternoon we will visit the museum in Memorial Hall, where relics of Kansas history are on display. In the evening all of the club members, their relatives and friends will go to a good show as guests of Senator Capper.

On the second day—that is Tuesday, September 14—we will start our visit to the fair grounds, where we will see the judges award prizes for livestock and poultry exhibited at the fair. We will see all of the exhibits, from the stock barns to the art, mechanical, horticultural, culinary and scientific departments.

Something else will take up the afternoon. About 1 o'clock we all will go to see the horse and pony races. There will be trotting, pacing and running, and you know that means lots of excitement. At night there will be a big show at the Fair Grounds which we will attend.

Then comes the last big day—the third day together. We will begin by holding a meeting so club members may discuss their club work. Some plans for next year will be made, and you will see the five pretty silver cups that are to be given to club members this year. In the afternoon there will be street cars to take club members and their

friends to Gage Park, where we will play ball and other games.

In the evening comes one of the big features of the whole meeting. It is a banquet for club members. If you ever have been to one of the Capper club banquets you know what they are. You can count on hearing some good talks after the banquet by John F. Case, director of the Capper clubs, and T. A. McNeal, editor of the Kansas Farmer.

This club rally will be worth a great deal to you. You will learn many lessons not in books. Your attention will be attracted to things of governmental



Norton A. Turner

and historical importance which will help you in your school work. Also we shall study agriculture at the fair in a new and interesting way.

Club members will not hold meetings in their home counties for September. The big rally in Topeka is sufficient for that month. Points will be counted in the pep race for guests your club brings to the meeting, for your presence, and for miles traveled by club members to and from Topeka.

Your club manager remembers very well the things that happened when he first came to a club meeting in Topeka as a club member. He is looking forward to the coming event just as eagerly as club members are. Then he will see you and get better acquainted. He will hear you tell about your club work, and about your pigs and chickens.

Some of your club friends will show stock at the fair—and will win prizes, too, no doubt. If there are some prize winners at the fair who belong to the Capper Pig Club or the Capper Poultry Club, you will get to meet them. Folks who have won prizes elsewhere are invited to bring them along. We will tell club folks about your winnings.

Have you ever seen a crowd of 325,000 folks? About that many will be at the Kansas Free Fair. One of the things that impressed me on my first visit to the fair in Topeka was the large crowds. I went home and told my folks that I saw "miles of people."

You can get tents in Topeka, and there are good camping sites where you can pitch your tent, without going far from the Fair Grounds. Camping equipment may be rented here also, but it is best to bring as much as possible of the equipment you will need. That will save you expense. Club folks do not have to spend much to have a good time on a trip like this. There will be the cost for your trip here, and for the return trip. You can make your meals cost just what you like, and the only other expense will be for a room or tent while you are in Topeka. If you do not wish to camp, we will make reservations for you in private houses here.

If club members will come in uniforms, that will be much nicer, and your uniforms may be simple, so that you can have a good time without soiling good clothes. Practice your club yells, too. We want folks to know who we are.

There is just one way to figure it—the club members who come to the Free Fair meeting of the Capper clubs are going to have a bully good time.

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 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

I AM asked if I think college students should pay their own way. I do, but if a student is expected to pay his own way, opportunity must be given to earn the necessary money. A good many of the great colleges and universities are in small cities where the opportunities for earning the money necessary to pay the student's way are not plentiful.

Sometime colleges and universities will be managed just like successful manufacturing plants are run, except that the work of the college or university will be vastly more extensive than the work of any manufacturing plant. This future educational institution will have enough land so every student wishing to study any branch of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, stockraising, poultry raising, truck farming, and the like will not only have ample opportunity to take a course but also by his work will earn enough to pay his way. He will devote a part of his time to study and recitation and part to working in the department of his choice. All the other departments of industry embraced in this future university will be operated the same way.

No students will be admitted who cannot be employed, and no student will be retained unless he is willing and able to earn his way. Out of this future university will come students who are not only educated in literature and science, but they also will be master workmen in their lines.

At present we are turning out thousands of graduates from our colleges and universities who are not prepared to do anything well. The result is that many of them become discouraged, and there is a serious question whether their college experience has not been a detriment rather than a blessing both to them and the general public.

Will Control the Rainfall?

SOME scientists think the time is coming when man will control the weather; when he can make it rain or stop raining; when he can regulate the temperature so there will be no extremes of heat or cold. I do not think that time will ever come, because the forces of nature are so vast that I do not believe man will ever be able to control them; however, no man knows what the future will bring forth. The scientist can only guess; the layman who knows nothing about science can do that much.

Nothing is more improbable than the radio was only 30 or 40 years ago. It has been an accomplished fact for only a few years, but it has become so common that everybody takes it for granted. We have every reason to believe there is unlimited, undeveloped power in the air about us, and that sometime this power will be controlled and utilized, so that trains and ships and automobiles and flying machines will be moved across the land and over the waters and thru the air by this unseen but irresistible force. It does not require an impossible stretch of the imagination to vision a time when temperature and moisture also will be under the control of man, and crop failures will be unknown.

Meantime life will continue to be a struggle and also a gamble. The statement that every man is the architect of his own fortune is true only in part. Strictly speaking there may be no such thing as luck, but for all practical purposes luck is just as good a word as any other to express the uncertainty of life. A great many men have come into prominence and worldly success thru no merit of their own; they are just the creatures of fortunate circumstances; other men far more worthy, so far as we can judge, fail both financially and politically. One is blessed with health and strength, not because he pays more attention to the rules of health and right living than other persons but because he was dowered by nature with a particularly rugged constitution that will stand almost any amount of abuse.

Another is continually hampered by sickness, and has to go thru life with a tremendous handicap. All the time luck runs in favor of some and against others. But, after all, there is a vastly better organization of the forces calculated to help the unfortunate than ever before, and while conditions are very unequal the blessings and opportunities of life are better distributed than ever before. At any rate, that can be said for our own country. I do not know it can be said for all countries—in fact I hardly think it can.

Senator Borah says that if the World Court treaty were up for ratification in the Senate now it would be defeated. Perhaps he is right. Un-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

doubtedly there is a less friendly feeling in this country toward Europe than there has been at any time since the World War. And yet it seems to me that this very fact is a strong argument in favor of a World Court. If the relations between the United States and European countries are more strained than they have been in the past, then the probability of disputes arising between those nations and ours is greater. If disputes do arise we know there are just two ways of settling them; one is by force, and the other is by some



kind of arbitration. War is so horrible, so costly and so unsatisfactory in results that it is almost unthinkable; certainly every right-thinking American would at least say that arbitration ought to be tried first; let war come, if come it must, as a last resort.

The old form of arbitration is for each country party to the dispute to select a member of the arbitration court, these two to select a third. The members selected by the respective countries are not selected as impartial judges, but as representatives of the countries that select them. The third man is really the judge who decides. Each member of the arbitration court selected by the two countries having the dispute presumably tries to get a deciding judge who will be favorable to his country, so that if a really unprejudiced judge is selected it is largely a matter of luck.

The World Court is made up of distinguished jurists from all the leading nations of the world, selected without reference to the interests of any particular country or countries.

It is a permanent court, and naturally the members of it take pride in having their decisions respected by mankind in general and by other courts especially. Certainly in case of a dispute between the United States and some European nation our interests would be safer in the hands of this court than before three arbitrators picked up temporarily. We are not forced to go before this court, so it is not compulsory arbitration of our disputes.

Penmanship is one art in which men have not become more accomplished. Three hundred and fifty years ago an English micrographist wrote, within the circle of an English penny, the Lord's prayer, the Creed, the Decalogue, two short prayers in Latin, his own name, a motto, the year of the Lord, and the year of the reign of the Queen

(Elizabeth). I doubt if any penman could do that now, but supposing he could, why should he waste his time that way?

The government of Nicaragua wants immigrants, and proposes to give every immigrant 50 acres of tillable land. Tools, materials and other necessities will be entered duty free, and farmers will receive a subsidy for raising alfalfa, coffee, chocolate and pineapples. Now if Nicaragua only had a stable government it would really be a pretty good place to go, but the government—that is the trouble!

I do not pretend to say who is right and who is wrong in Mexico, but President Calles puts up one decidedly plausible argument. He says that for more than 300 years the church has had full control of the education of the children of Mexico, and now only one person in four in Mexico is able to either read or write. The church, he says, has failed, and the power to educate ought to be taken away from it.

The lion has long been known as the "king of beasts," but recently in Cremona, Italy, a fight took place between two horses, a bull and a tom cat on the one side and the three circus lions on the other. The lions were licked to a frazzle and driven back into their cages.

Count Your Blessings!

IT IS a good idea to give some of your time to counting your blessings instead of complaining about present conditions. There are of course, a good many things you can complain about if you are so disposed. The weather is hot and dry, and the corn crop will be next door to a failure. Taxes are high, and there is not much prospect that they will be lower. Accidents increase as automobiles become more plentiful. More than 20,000 persons in the United States were killed last year by automobiles, and more than 100,000 were injured more or less. Crime increases, and a good many of the criminals get away without punishment. More persons are going crazy—yes there is a lot to worry about if you are looking for things to grieve over.

Probably there will be more things to worry about next year than there are this.

On the other hand, however, life is far more comfortable than it has ever been before. The average length of life has increased nearly 20 years within the recollection of a great many persons now living. A generation ago the average of human life was 40 years or less; now it is nearly 60, and this despite the fact more persons are getting killed than ever before. The reason for the longer average of life is that people know better how to take care of themselves, and living conditions are more sanitary than ever before in the history of mankind.

Very frequently I hear complaints about the way things are going; people are living at too fast a pace, the complainer says; there is no home life as there used to be; young folks have no regard for the rights of older people, and so on. A good deal of this complaint is bunc. Home life has changed, no doubt, but in a vast number of homes there is a better relation between the members of the family than ever before. Young people are more polite and know a great deal more than young people did when I was a boy. If the old man is not courteously treated by the young people the probability is it is his own fault. Nine times out of 10 the old man who complains about the young is a nuisance. His troubles are largely imaginary, and what are real are for the most part his own fault.

Finally, even if old times were better than these, which they were not, and even if moral standards were higher than the standards of the present, which I doubt, the old times are not coming back, and it is a waste of words to talk about trying to bring back the old past. It simply can't be done.

Another Gamble Gone Wrong

SIX weeks ago there was a glorious prospect for corn in both Kansas and Oklahoma. That prospect has gone glimmering. There will not be a quarter of a crop in either state. With a good corn crop and the present price of hogs there would have been a great many millions of dollars coming into pockets of the farmers of these states. As it is, a good many farmers will be obliged to sell

what hogs they have because they have no corn to feed them and very little other feed.

By force of circumstances over which he has no control the farmer must take more chances than men in almost any other business. The irrigation farmer is to an extent the exception to this rule, but even he has to take a good many chances. So long as farming is carried on as it is now, this element of uncertainty must remain.

While individually speaking no business seems more uncertain than farming, and while no individual farmer knows when he plants seed that he will gather a harvest, yet speaking collectively the farming business is as stable as other lines of business. Individually human life is exceedingly uncertain, but collectively speaking that is not true. The insurance companies have demonstrated by long experience that on the average so many persons of a given age will die within a year; that so many persons out of every thousand will die within a given time, and based on that law of averages they build their rates.

The same law of averages applies to farming as a whole.

During a period of 10 years the acre yield of wheat in the United States has varied less than 4 bushels, the lowest average yield being 12.8 bushels an acre in 1921, and the highest average acre yield being 16.1 bushels in 1924. The average for the 10 years has been somewhat in excess of 14 bushels.

If, therefore, it were possible to organize a wheat insurance company that would cover the entire wheat growing area of the United States, it could safely base its rates on the assumption that the average yield would be 14 bushels an acre. If it were to restrict its operations to any one particular state or to a less extended area it would have to make different calculations, but the 14-bushel rule would apply to the United States as a whole.

I am not at all certain that such a plan could be worked out. To make it a success it would be necessary that a large majority of wheat raisers of the entire country become policy holders. In those sections where weather conditions are decidedly uncertain it probably would not be hard to persuade the farmers to take out crop insurance if they could be satisfied that the company doing the insuring was perfectly reliable, but if the company confined its operations to such localities it would either have to charge exceedingly high rates or go broke.

The law of averages applied to corn that applies to wheat. The average yield an acre for the entire corn growing area of the United States for the last 17 years has been a little more than 26 bushels. If an insurance company could cover the entire United States it could base its rates on the assumption that the average yield will be 26 bushels an acre, on exactly the same principle on which a life insurance company fixes its rates, which is that, taking the United States as a whole, so many persons of a given age will die every year in each thousand, ten thousand or hundred thousand.

As I have said, I do not know that it will be possible to put such a general insurance plan into

operation, but if it were possible it would stabilize the farming industry.

I think the same result might be attained to a large extent by organizing the farming business as other great and successful lines of business are organized, but while I have advocated that for a good many years, I do not see any indication that my idea will be put into operation. Just at present the prospect is for the old risky gamble of individualism, every individual continuing to take his own risk, making some money when soil and weather conditions are favorable and insects do not harvest his crops, but every few years meeting with disastrous failures which wipe out a good share of, or maybe all the profits he may have made during the favorable seasons.

This uncertainty does harm in more ways than one. During the fat years the average farmer does not lay by a reserve to carry him thru the lean years; he is far more apt to expand, buy more land and go in debt. When the lean years come the debt does not grow less but larger. Interest must be paid whether the crop is good or not, and the farmer may have all of his earnings wiped out, not only his profits during the good years, but also his original capital, his land, as well.

Bill Drove in the Herd!

HEV heard a number of these old timers blowin' about their experience huntin' buffalo, but none of them had the experience you yours truly," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James. "I wuz out on the 'Staked Plains' back in the early 70's ridin' a flea-bit mustang, when hearin' a sound like distant thunder I looked round and saw comin' down from the north a stampeded herd of buffalo. There wuz, I should say, about 10,000 in the herd, and they wuz sure comin'! I thought I could ride out to the edge of the herd and make my getaway, but as luck would hev it that mustang put his leg in a prairie dog hole and broke it off close up to his shoulder.

"There wasn't nuthin' to do but shoot the poor brute to put it out of its misery, and there I wuz, James, afoot with 10,000 buffalo bearin' down on me, comin' at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The level prairie stretched out for 20 miles in all directions. There wuz no place to hide, no hole to git into. It looked like good night fur me. It wuzn't no use to run, so I stood right there, thinkin' that mebby if I would shoot the first buffalo the herd might separate and go on both sides of me. Purty soon the herd wuz right on to me. I knocked over the leadin' animal, and the herd separated, as I had hoped, and went thunderin' by. Just when the last of them wuz passin' me a thought cum into my mind. I sez to myself, 'Why lose all of this meat?'

"Quicker than thought, James, I give a spring and lit on the back of the biggest buffalo bull there wuz in the herd. I hed my quirt in one hand and my revolver in the other. When I lit on his back that bull wuz probably the most surprised buffalo

there wuz on the plains. He bellered so that you could hear him above the noise of the stampeded herd. He tried to heave me off, but in them days, James, I could ride a cyclone without saddle or bridle. I commenced to yell, and quirted the bull on the side of his head till I turned him out of the herd; then I commenced to train him. In 15 minutes I hed him so that I could guide him and make him go any direction I wanted him to go.

Then it occurred to me that I might corral that herd of buffalo and save the hides and meat. I knowed where there wuz a corral that would hold 10,000 cattle about 10 miles ahead, and commenced ridin' that herd, gradually p'intin' them toward that corral. By the time we hed gone 10 miles that bull wuz really tame. He wuz gittin' tired, and his tongue wuz hangin' out, but still he wuz able to keep up with the herd. I kep ridin' round that herd and urgin' them toward that corral, till finally I run 'em all into it and shut the gate. If that corral hedn't been specially constructed, however, it never would hev held that herd of buffalo. It wuz made of special wire fastened to trees instead of posts. The buffaloes made two or three rushes at the fence, but couldn't break it.

"Well, James, I wuz six weeks skinnin' them 10,000 buffalo. Sold the hides for \$2 apiece, and hed 10 carloads of jerked dried buffalo meat and 12 carloads of buffalo bones.

"You want to know what I did with the money? Well, the fact is that a feller come along and persuaded me to go in with him on a scheme to cross catbirds with catfish and raise a race of hybrid cats that could live either in the water or on the land. When the water wuz plenty we figured that they could swim round and eat shrimps, snails, musketeers and vegetation which grows in ponds, and when the water dried up we expected them to fly round over the prairie and fill up on crickets and grasshoppers and roost in the trees and fill the air with the melody of their songs. The plan looked plausible, but when it come to the females of the crossbreed, some of them wuz more inclined to the fish than the bird, and when they laid their eggs they laid them in the water and they never hatched. Then some of the females inclined more to birds than to fish, and laid their eggs on the ground but wouldn't sit on them long enough to hatch them; so the enterprise didn't pan out very well. The other feller hed led me to suppose he hed capital, but he never put up a cent, and I lost all I made on them 10,000 buffalo I herded into that corral. That's the way with life, James, just one durned thing after another."

Would Need C's Signature

A and B are husband and wife and own a farm. They have a son C, who is of age. If B dies can A sell the farm without C's signature?
I. M.

If title to this land is held jointly by A and B and either of them dies without will, C would inherit one-half of the one-half of this property and consequently the surviving parent could not give a good title to same without C's signature.

Farmer's Fight Must Go On

From Senator Capper's Wheat-Train Talk at Liberal, Kansas, August 2, 1926

THE fight for farm legislation will be resumed when Congress meets in December. It is not reasonable to assume that the farmer as a seller will remain content to compete in the world market when as a buyer he must buy in a protected home market, and it is an insult to his intelligence to think that he will.

He knows, as everyone should know, that the agricultural industry must be put on an equal footing with all other American industries if it is to prosper and make progress and take care of our priceless and vital national resource, the soil. This can be accomplished only by bringing agriculture up to the level on which all other American industries now operate under the protective system.

The sharp division on this question in Congress between East and West is particularly regrettable. For if national prosperity and well-being is a good thing, then the interests of the East and West in the future of American agriculture are identical. No section of this country can long prosper at the expense of all other sections.

In the recent session of Congress, the East took the short-sighted view. The Senators of the New England and the Atlantic states were virtually as one man in their opposition to the proposed so-called farm-relief legislation. A majority of Southern Senators also stood against its enactment. Support came from the Middle West and West, whose Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, were almost solidly behind the measure.

Responsibility for the defeat of this legislation rests almost entirely upon the East.

The one serious trouble with the agricultural industry is that it is not getting a proper share of the national income and that good crop years cannot cure this. An average net cash income a farm of \$879, is the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the whole country for the crop season of 1925-26, compared with \$854 a farm in 1924-25. And this includes the farmer's investment, labor and management.

On the other hand, for the same years, the same report shows that factory wage-earners were able

to buy with their earnings about 16 per cent more than they could in 1919-20, while the farmer with his income has been able to buy at the utmost 20 per cent less.

Dean Mumford, a conservative, high-grade agricultural scientist, declares the farmers of the Middle West never did a better job of farming than they are doing now, but if all the farmers who are actually losing money at farming were to quit, there would be a food panic in the United States within 12 months.

It is undeniable that in our economic system the farmer is at a decided disadvantage. It is equally true that any measure which will help him to obtain a larger share of the wealth he creates will benefit business and labor as a whole, and will help to allay the suspicion with which agriculture now looks upon the merchant, the manufacturer and the financier.

A policy of national unity and progress means the greatest possible good to all. We are and should be one people. No one wishes the United States to become sectionalized. Therefore we must maintain a live-and-let-live policy as between East and West, or any other geographic or industrial division. That is the only just and sensible course.

Farm profits long have been inadequate. They will remain so until farm crops reach an equality of buying power with other commodities. And this is not a class difficulty but a national problem which will have to be met. This lack of balance has persisted during a time of unusual prosperity among other American industries.

The American farmer is entitled to an American price for what he sells in the United States. But he doesn't get it.

The wheat grower sells about 600 million bushels of his crop at home; and about 150 million bushels abroad. But it is the price for the exported grain which fixes the price basis on which his home-market sales are made. The manufacturer gets the home price for his product.

The wheat farmer of the United States produces more wheat a man than the European farmer, but

under a higher cost standard and a higher standard of living. The American wage-earner draws the highest wage in the world, and can afford to pay a higher price for his bread than any other worker. A fair price to the farmer would make but a small difference to the city worker. There ought, then, to be the same difference in the price of bread grains between the outside world and the United States that there is between wages and standards of living of the people of America and the world outside—if we would insure the progress of American agriculture and a plentiful supply of food at a reasonable price for the American people. For it is folly to suppose if we were dependent on foreign countries for our food supply that we should not have to pay dearly for it. The British rubber producers, the Brazilian coffee growers and the Yucatan sisal growers already have taught us what happens when we become dependent on others for necessities.

If we are to maintain American agriculture on a sound basis, a new and better price relation must be made to apply to all farm products and be made permanent. Any other policy means the industrializing of America at the expense of agriculture and national welfare. Nobody, I think, believes we should follow the lamentable example of England.

But even then the economic independence of American agriculture can come only when all the farmers are organized into co-operatives on a grand scale equal to the organization of American labor and American business; and when farmers no longer buy at retail and sell at wholesale.

Unless the thinking people of the United States make it their business to lend unselfish aid in lifting agriculture to an economic equality—to a live-and-let-live parity and modern footing with American industry and business in general—some real disturbances may be expected when the Western farmer and the Western business man wrathfully take this question into their own hands.

We must make the West and the American farmer a full partner in the big firm of E Pluribus Unum & Company.

World Events in Pictures



Audree Evans Demonstrating Novelty She Introduced in Los Angeles. It is an Electric Light in the Heel of Her Pump, Which is Connected with a Battery Worn at the Waist.



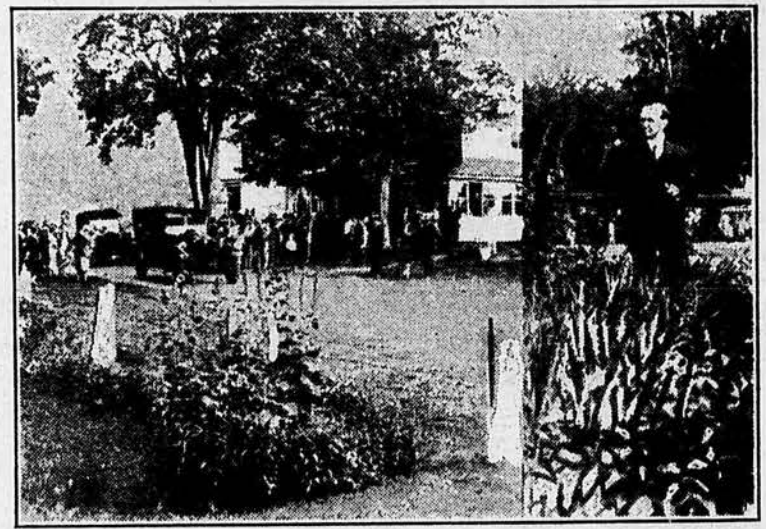
These Female Pirates of 1926 Arrived on the Pacific Coast, Sailed into Harbor and Effectively Captured the Largest Number of Yachts Ever Assembled There to Take Part in the Annual Regatta of the Southern California Yachting Association. Yacht After Yacht Surrendered When the "Jolly Roger" Appeared



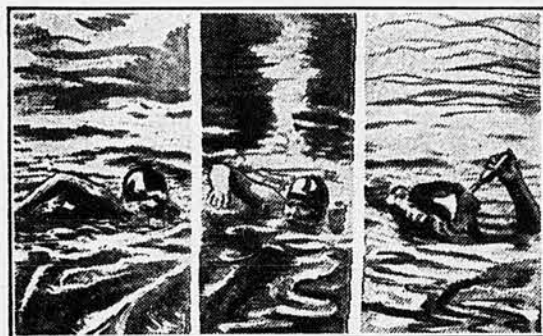
Viscountess Astor, First Woman Member of British Parliament, and Her Children are Vacationing in the U. S. Left to Right, David, Michael, Lady Astor, John Jacob and Phyllis



Frank O. Lowden, Illinois, Ex-Governor, Recently Went to Northern Europe to Study Agricultural Conditions. Upon His Return He Gave a Party to 600 Bankers at His Sinnissippi Farm, Oregon, Ill., Where This Photo of Him and Mrs. Lowden Was Made. Mr. Lowden is Recognized as a Possible Republican Candidate for President in 1928



Plymouth, Vt., Again Was Honored by the Presence of President and Mrs. Coolidge When They Left Their Summer Home in the Adirondacks to Visit the Old Homestead and the Little Cemetery Where the President's Father and Calvin Jr., are Buried. Photo Shows Crowd Surrounding the Old Homestead and President Coolidge in the Garden



These Three Pictures Show America's Aquatic Marvel, Gertrude Ederle, Using Famous Crawl Strokes, Which Enabled Her to Cross the English Channel, and Method of Taking Nourishment While in the Water



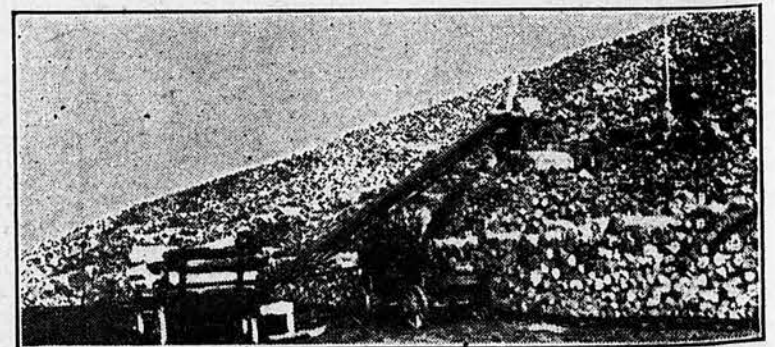
Statue of "Laddie Boy," President Harding's Favorite Pet, Cast in the Bronze of 19,314 Pennies Donated by Newsboys. It Will be Placed in Smithsonian Institute



A Trio of Siamese Ballet Dancers, Considered Beautiful in Their Native Land, Giving Their Version of the "Charleston" with Some Modifications



The Mexico City Cathedral, the Largest in North America, Surrounded by Crowds. This Cathedral is the Scene of Demonstrations in the Present Mexican Anti-Religious Situation



Not a Stadium Filled with Football Enthusiasts or a World's Series Crowd, But the Largest Wood Pile in the World, Located at Damascus, Va. It Isn't Kindling, However. The Machine in the Foreground is a Pulpwood Stacker at Work Doing Its Part in Converting the Woodpile into Paper

His Hogs Insure an Income

HOGS are my safest project," said F. C. McNitt, Washington county. "I was born within smelling distance of a hog pen, my father raised hogs, and I have kept them since I began farming for myself. They never have failed to return a profit." Mr. McNitt is a member of the Washington County Farm Bureau Executive board and a director of the co-operative creamery at Linn.

He raises two litters a year. The spring litter, farrowed usually in February, is marketed in September. The fall litter, farrowed in September, is ready for market by February. He has reduced production costs to the minimum by a self-service system. His self-feeder for corn, built at the end of his hog house, holds 300 bushels of shelled grain.

"When the feeder needs refilling," he explained, "I have a sheller come and run in enough corn to fill it. Water is available all the time from a fountain. Tankage is self-fed also, but in a concrete trough. I fill the trough as often as necessary and the hogs run to it at will. In addition, they have alfalfa pasture the year around. A lane connects the pastures with the feed lot. I have a creep that will let a 200-pound hog thru, but which will keep the brood sows out. That enables me to full feed the pigs and keep the sows on pasture."

Mr. McNitt believes farmers make a big mistake by not feeding tankage. "For some reason," he explained, "many farmers seem to think tankage is designed to replace corn. They will feed it when corn is high, but withhold it when corn is cheap. I have found that 100 pounds of tankage will save 500 pounds of corn. Furthermore, it makes the pigs thrifty and they gain faster. Tankage is not a substitute for, but a supplement to corn. I have fed it regardless of relative prices for the last 14 years. It pays even when the pigs have all the green pasture they desire."

As in Days of Old

IN COMMEMORATION of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which occurred this year, the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka has provided for its night show entertainment a gorgeous spectacle depicting the stirring events that occurred in 1776. The thousands who fill the grandstand will be thrilled by the ride of Paul Revere, the skirmish at Lexington, the signing of the famous document that made this country an independent nation, the battle of Yorktown, where the British army was defeated, and the surrender of Cornwallis to General George Washington.

These stirring events, accurate historically, and of tremendous appeal to every patriotic American, will be depicted on a huge stage in front of the Free Fair grandstand by a troupe of actors running into the hundreds. The battle of Yorktown is one of the most thrilling of spectacles, with cannon belching fire, guns blazing and scores of hand-to-hand conflicts so characteristic of the warfare of Revolutionary days.

And as a fitting climax to this patriotic pageant and historical spectacle will come a marvelous fireworks display, one of the greatest ever shown in Topeka, that most fitly expresses the patriotic fervor of the crowds thrilled by the events just witnessed. No more appealing entertainment could be offered to Kansans than this historical pageant, for the state long has been noted for the patriotism of its citizens.

And yet the "1776" spectacle is just the piece de resistance of the entertainment. In addition, Secretary Phil Eastman has provided six big circus acts, that are replete with thrills and show the extraordinary skill of the actors. In this galaxy of entertainers are the Five Fearless Flyers, who risk their lives in the air in seemingly impossible feats on trapeze. One who misses the antics and the skillful performance of Red Sublette, famous cowboy clown, long will regret it. He won the commendation of the King of England when he performed at the great Wembley Exposition near London. The skill of the Japanese in juggling will be exemplified by the Kikutas Japanese Troupe. Two acts will make the spectators laugh their heads off. The Lomas Troupe of English pantomimists is a whole show in itself, and the Lime Trio, from London, will score a hit. A musical treat of the show will be the playing of the McKenzie Scotch Highlander's band, headed by Donald MacBain, conductor, British army bandmaster.

This entertainment, of a magnitude never before offered, is scheduled to keep the huge crowds at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka happy for the entire week of September 13 to 18, while the Free Fair is in session.

A Smaller Crop Area

DESPITE a reduction of 19 million acres in the area of harvested crops during the last five years, the crop area in the United States still is sufficient to maintain a large volume of exports, says the United States Department of Agriculture, in analyzing the latest Census figures. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a decrease in crop area has been shown in any Census period.

Decreases in crop acreage have occurred prin-

cipally in the Eastern Cotton Belt, in the Corn and Winter Wheat Belts, the Eastern and Southern portions of the Corn Belt, the hay and dairy region from Lake Michigan to the Hudson Valley, and in Eastern Washington and California.

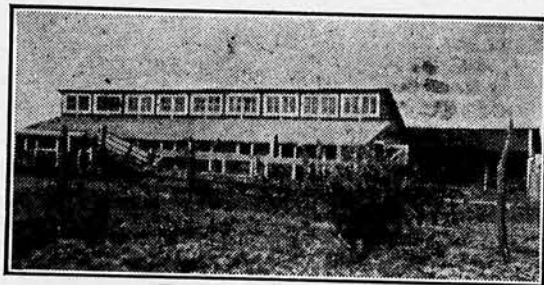
Increases, on the other hand, have occurred in the semi-arid, Western portion of the Great Plains region, extending from Southwestern Texas to Montana and beyond; in the upper portion of the Mississippi River bottoms; Central Florida; Southwestern Minnesota, and in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The major areas of approximately stationary crop acreage are the Central and Western Corn Belt; Central Kansas; the sub-humid portion of the spring wheat region; Northern New York and New England, and the North Pacific Coast.

The reduction in crop area represents a decrease of 5 per cent for the five-year period, the 19 million acres having reverted to pasture or been allowed to lie idle. During the same period, however, the acreage of forest, cut-over land and woodland increased about 9 million acres, indicating that about half of the increase in pasture and idle plow land was offset, in turn, by this reversion to woodland and brush.

The reduction in area of crop land has occurred despite a notable increase in population. During the last five years, crop land decreased 5 per cent, while population increased nearly 8 per cent, or at as rapid a rate as during the previous decade. From 1909 to 1919 the increase in crop acreage was 45 million acres, or 14 per cent, which was almost as great as the 15 per cent increase in population, and between 1899 and 1909 there was an increase of 28 million acres, or 10 per cent, as compared with 21 per cent increase in population.

The direct cause of the decrease is attributed to the agricultural depression of the last five years. During 1919 the prices of agricultural products had attained the highest level since 1890, and probably the highest ever known. Within a year after the 1920 Census was taken a decline began in the prices of most staple farm products, which decline quickly became a collapse, and caused the financial ruin of thousands of farmers, especially of young men who had purchased farms largely on credit



Here is McNitt's Hog House. At the Right Adjoining It is the 300-Bushel Capacity Self-Feeder For Shelled Corn

during the boom years of the war. In 1921 the average purchasing power of agricultural products was lower than in any year since 1896.

Largely as a result of the war-time prices, about 40 million acres of pasture land had been plowed up and put into crops between 1909 and 1919, and about 5 million acres of forest land had been cleared for crops. Had there been the same rate of increase from 1909 to 1919 as during the previous decade relative to the increase in population, only about 23 million acres additional of crop land would have been brought into cultivation. As the trend of per capita acreage of crops required for domestic consumption was practically the same in the decade 1909-1919 as in that of 1899-1909, it would appear that the product of nearly half of the 45 million acres increase in crop acreage during the decade 1909-1919 was used to meet the increased demand from Europe.

It is significant that if the same rate of increase in crop acreage relative to the increase in population during the decade 1899-1909 had continued thru the period 1909-1919, there would thus have been 20 million acres less than the 1920 Census shows; whereas if the 1899-1909 rate of gain relative to population had continued thru to 1924, there would have been 357 million acres in that year, or 13 million more than the 1925 Census reported.

In other words, owing to the extraordinary demands of the war period, the acreage of crop land in 1919 was nearly 10 years ahead of what had been the previous rate of expansion relative to increase of population; but in 1924, owing partly to the agricultural depression since 1921, and partly to certain changes occurring in consumption requirements, the acreage had dropped five years behind what it would have been if the rate of increase from 1899 to 1909 had continued.

Despite the 5 per cent decrease in crop land harvested, the acreage required to produce the crops and animal products exported was almost as large in the three years prior to 1924 as in those prior to 1919. The continuance of this export surplus of agricultural products, despite increasing population and diminished crop acreage, may be due in part to the larger use of vegetable and milk products and the lesser use of meat, but probably is due even

more to the decrease in the number of horses, both on farms and in cities.

The recent Census shows a decrease in number of horses and mules on farms from 25 million to 22 million head, or a decrease of 12 per cent, and the number in cities has decreased probably from 2 million in 1920 to less than 1½ million today. But the decrease in mature horses and mules was only 6 per cent, whereas the decrease in colts was more than 50 per cent. As the feed consumed by horses and mules required for its production about 90 million acres in 1920, it appears that the decrease in the number of horses and mules to be fed, with due allowance for lesser amount of feed required by colts, would release for other uses, or cause to lie idle, about 9½ million acres. This is nearly three-fourths of the amount by which the area in crops in 1924 falls below the area that would have been in crops had the rate of increase from 1899 to 1909 relative to the increase in population continued uninterruptedly. As the number of colts being raised at present is scarcely more than half sufficient to replace the horses and mules that die, it appears inevitable that this decrease in horses and mules, with resultant economy in area of crop land that is needed to grow feed, will continue for at least several years longer.

Elections, and Radicalism

PURCHASERS of elections, Senator Jim Reed told a Missouri audience the other day, are more dangerous foes of America's civilization than "murderers with hands dripping blood."

This is not a general impression; apparently most people are greatly alarmed over crimes of violence, and even over freedom of speech when it goes so far as to criticize American institutions, but they take the purchase of elections placidly. The Vare or Mellon machine in Pennsylvania, the war of public utility interests in Illinois seeking the upper hand in the state, Mr. Insull's payment of \$193,000 to nominate a Senator, and 3 million dollars poured out to name a ticket in Pennsylvania, are by many good citizens regarded as all part of the game.

In the long run, however, Senator Reed is not mistaken in saying that purchase of elections is more dangerous than murder. The independence of the United States cost a good many lives. The preservation of the Union in '61-'65 involved the sacrifice of more lives than all the murders committed in this country since the constitution was ratified. When matters go radically wrong, the cost is heavy in lives as well as property. Corruption in government cannot go on indefinitely and money cannot buy elections without sooner or later bringing a revolution, of one character or another.

"If beneficiaries of special privilege or franchise seeking corporations are to be permitted to finance candidates for office, from whom they have received or hope to receive favors," says the Chicago News, "and if there is to be no legal or moral limit to campaign contributions and expenditures, what is to become of government, of legislation, of public regulation and control of utilities? How is the faith of the average citizen in legislation and the administration of the laws affecting public utility and other corporations and protected interests to be maintained against the assault of destructive radicals?"

Or if this becomes a confessed plutocracy instead of what the fathers intended, why should anybody prefer its methods to those of destructive radicals? The Reed committee is engaged in the most important job in the country this summer.

Do You Want Mr. Smith?

DOWN in Boston lives a man named Jeremiah Smith, jr., a lawyer and financier. Recently this candid Yankee went over to Hungary and performed the modern miracle of making that country's money talk, restoring Hungary's credit among nations and her self-respect.

Mr. Smith was offered something like \$60,000 for his fine services. He turned back the gift, which will be used in helping to educate young Hungary.

If any other country in the world needs financial guidance now it is France. The franc has fallen into an abyss, and political jealousies are not helping it to recover one bit. What is required there is a benevolent dictator of just Smith's type.

So, if "Jerry" Smith isn't busy this week, we'd like to recommend him. Money is the same everywhere, and there are very few Smiths in the world, after all.

\$100 a Bushel for Wheat

WHEAT at \$100 a bushel—that's the price set on the best exhibit at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 18 to 25. The wheat will be exhibited in half bushel lots, and the best one will receive \$50. Ten additional prizes, ranging from \$10 to \$5, are offered. Further details on the fair will be found in the premium list, which may be had by addressing A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson.

The agricultural exhibits this year will be under the supervision of Dean L. E. Call, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Sold \$4,000 Worth of Hogs

ROY TOOTHACKRE, a farmer living near Protection, has sold \$4,000 worth of hogs this year. And he still has 25 purebred Duroc sows.



Kill Weeds in Wheat Stubble

You can remove every weed in your wheat stubble with the Acme XL Surface Cultivator. In one operation you turn and re-turn the surface soil . . . leaving a fluffy mulch that draws and holds moisture. Every inch of your soil is turned and not a single weed remains standing.

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All parts are made of steel and iron. No wood used. Similar in construction to the Acme Harrows, many of which are still in use after 30 years service. Practically unbreakable! Use with horses or tractor. Every tool guaranteed. You take no risk!

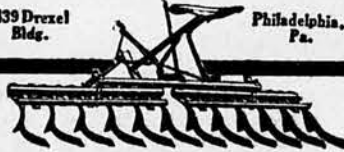
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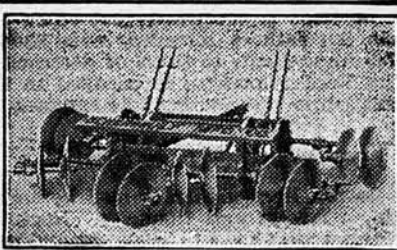
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Corn Crop is "Holding On!"

But Rain Must Come Soon if the Ears Are to Have a Chance to Fill

BY HARLEY HATCH

ANOTHER week has gone, and it left us no moisture. Rather, it took a large part of what we already had, and corn is showing that it does not like to be robbed in this fashion. In the localities in this county where heavy showers have fallen corn looks very well, but the localities which received none—and they comprise by far the larger part—corn is suffering, and many fields are damaged beyond repair. There is nothing that can be done or said that will help such conditions; the best thing that can be said about it is that it will make no difference to us a hundred years from now! On this farm corn could still make 20 to 25 bushels an acre should rain fall within the next few days. If it does not fall—well, fill it out for yourselves. Pasture grass has stopped growth, but on this farm there is enough grass already grown to take the stock thru to the middle of September. The weather has been cooler than we have had a right to expect under such dry conditions, and it is a wonder how well the corn is holding on.

50 Tons on 70 Acres

Haying, except for two or three small patches along the creek, is done for 1926 on this farm. We cut and baled 70 acres, and it made just 50 tons, 1,000 pounds by actual weight—no guesswork—or virtually 5-7 ton an acre. This is the smallest yield we have had since 1918. This is a fair average yield for the prairie hay in this locality. Less hay has gone into store in the Gridley district than in any year since 1918, and probably since 1913. Baling from the windrow is virtually at an end, and consignments of hay will soon drop down to a very low figure. The yield in the Yates Center field is reported to be much better than it is in this district, but even at the best, hay is going to be in strong demand before grass grows again. A letter this week from a district in Nebraska which usually grows a large amount of alfalfa tells me that the farmers will have to ship in nearly all their hay, and inquiry is made as to what chance there would be to buy prairie hay here at a reasonable figure. There is plenty of hay for sale here, but it is in store now and will not be sold for the prices which have prevailed during the last few weeks while baling from the windrow has been in progress.

Hedge Cost is High!

The cost of growing hedge or trees of any kind along cultivated fields is large in any year, but this season it has been greater than ever. We found this out a few years ago, and cut the hedge on the east and west sides of a field which had hedge on three sides. The toll that these three lines of hedge took from the crops in a dry season was at least 10 per cent on a 30-acre field. We left a line of hedge along the south line of the field; that is the lowest part, and the hedge does not reach quite so far in for moisture; besides, we wanted a few posts growing on the farm, but probably we are paying much more than they would cost us, ready cut, when we consider the toll they take in the 20 years it takes to grow a good post. A big soft maple or cottonwood along a field of cultivated crops is a bandit and the regular bandit remedy is the best that can be prescribed. Hedges and trees growing along the roadside add to the beauty of a country, but they rob the farmer and do more harm to the road than the travel which passes over it. I am not speaking of the hedge which is kept trimmed down to 3 or 4 feet high; such a hedge adds greatly to the looks of a farm, and it takes little from the growing crops and does not harm the road, but it does cost largely in labor to keep it looking well.

Might Use a Drill?

I have received a large number of letters of late asking about commer-

cial fertilizer. Many folks would like to give it a trial on a small scale, but the drill proposition bothers them; they ask if it is necessary to have a regular combined fertilizer drill in order to sow it. To this I would say "yes" if any amount is to be sown; acid phosphate is about the same consistency as cement and about as heavy, and when mixed with wheat in the same drill box it works rapidly to the bottom; it is almost impossible to keep the seed and fertilizer mixed properly; the driver must keep it stirred continuously or a very streaky job of sowing will result. But it can be sown in that way on a small scale, for it has been done here. For a small patch, say 2 or 3 acres for a trial, one could mix the seed and fertilizer in the same box, and by keeping it well stirred a fair job of sowing may be done. We usually use 100 pounds of fertilizer an acre.

Saved Some Hard Work

We have an old wooden hay loader which we have used for 22 seasons, and in all that time never have paid out a cent for repairs, and it has seen heavy service, too. Repairs have been made, of course, but they have been of such a nature that we could do the work on the farm. All parts move so slowly that there is virtually no wear on them, and we have always kept the loader under cover when not in use. The woodwork is now getting old, and it may be that we will have to make some extensive repairs before long, but up to this time we have been kept from work very little because of broken parts. Up to this year we have always pulled it with horses; a big load of alfalfa hay with the loader dragging behind and sending up a heavy windrow makes a heavy load for a team, and they have to walk just a little too fast for the loaders on the wagon; the hay comes so fast they cannot take care of it. Up to this year we had never used the tractor to pull the outfit, but we tried it this year and never again will we use horses; the tractor just creeps along at a uniform pace; there is no starting or stopping or jerking; everything goes smoothly.

Good Pond Weather!

From Osage City comes a letter asking about a hitch for a four-horse Fresno or "Buck" scraper which was

described in this column several years ago. The hitch which comes with most of these scrapers is two straight heavy rods attached to each side of the scraper, and one team is hitched to each rod. This works very well if the teams pull evenly, but if they do not it jerks the scraper from side to side. We took these straight hitch rods off, and in place had a heavy ball put on just as there is on the common slip scraper. This ball is 4 feet long from where it hitches on the scraper to where the turn is made. At this turn the iron is twisted over to form an eye for the clevis. The four horses are used on a heavy straight evener; on this evener we use heavy wagon doubletrees; all this woodwork must be heavy and strong, for some big loads can be hauled on these Fresno scrapers. The ball will have to be made by a blacksmith, and it should be of 3/4 inch iron. It is hitched to the scraper at the same place the original hitch went on. We like this ball hitch much better than the ones sent out with the scraper. By the way, it is a good time to use such scrapers, making ponds to be filled by that rain which is due to come—some time!

Royalty on Silk Stockings

The crown prince and princess of Sweden, now touring America, have seen many sights that impressed them. And a very interesting feminine reaction is contained in Princess Louise's observations on some of the sights of New York.

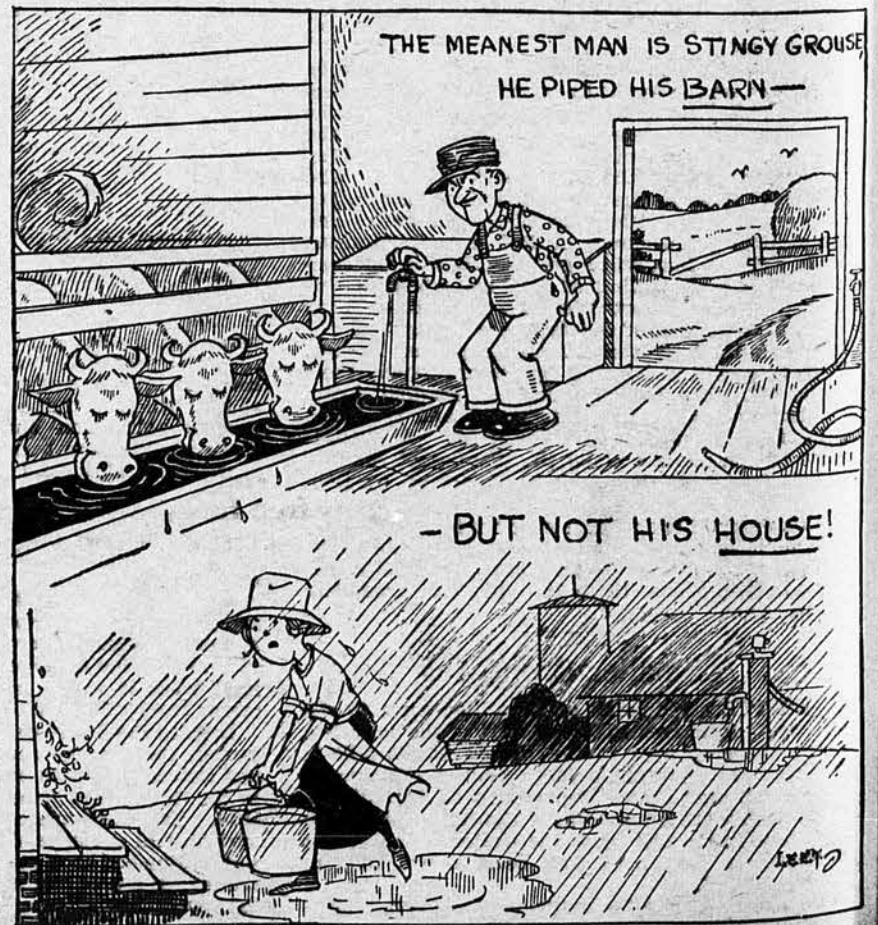
One thing that impressed her greatly, she said, was the typical New York girl's legs.

"I think," she told 18 women reporters, "it's the lovely silk stockings they wear. And that's what I'm going to take back to Sweden with me—dozens and dozens of silk stockings. I think they make your girls look so smart, so graceful."

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The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

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UNCERTAIN, he appeared to yield the point. Conversation seemed thereafter to drift. Yet always it was Monte Baron steering it. He had mentioned Eve and she had not appeared to know who or what Eve was. . . . Within half an hour he discovered that she did not know and did not care who was the president of the United States or the king of England. She had never heard of Cinderella. She had no inkling of George Washington or Napoleon Bonaparte, of Richard the Lion Hearted or Santa Claus. So far as Bab was concerned, Crusades might have been something to eat or something to wear. She did not know what was the name of the capital of her own state nor that her state had a capital. She did not know that it was Columbus who discovered America or that there had once been a Magna Charta. She had heard a vague rumor of a Great War but did not know what it was all about, and thought that Woodrow Wilson was a soldier "or something."—She had never heard of Puss in Boots nor yet of Aladdin nor again of Nero or Lloyd George. Canada and Mexico were terms unknown, without significance. . . .

"If you don't mind, I'll light my pipe!" said Monte Baron.

"What is it all about?" said Bab, sensing a certain hidden drift of their wandering talk. "What difference does it make? What's it good for?" . . . Not only did Bab not know how old she was; not only did she not know when her birthday was: she did not even know what a birthday was! She did not know there were such things as churches and she had never heard of the South Sea Islands; she had never heard of any island larger than the tiny piles of rock and soil in the middle of a little mountain lake. She had never heard of New York; and San Francisco, but a few hundred miles away, was to her but the dimmest remembered of vague rumors. . . . And yet Bab asked: "What difference does it make?"

Monte found that his pipe had gone out and relighted it, wasting two or three matches. Bab offered astutely: "When you can't think what to say, you light your pipe."

Her Knowledge Was Practical

Bab could not read the three little words: "I love you!" Monte determined to plumb the depths of her ignorance and found those depths beyond any plummet. She could not write her own name, tho but the first two letters of the alphabet were involved. It was almost a religion with her to scorn all such contemptible tricks. And she asked him coolly, serene in her own attitude: "What difference does it all make?" And Monte, puzzled, was hard beset to answer. For Bab's wits, tho untrained by what the world calls education were as sharp as any two-edged rapier; she was keen and quick and alert. Nor was she ignorant of those matters which so clearly did count in her own constricted sphere; Monte began to understand that her brain was fuller crammed with useful knowledge than his.

She did not know the names of the stars, but the stars themselves she did know; she could steer her course by them; she knew the north star like a brother and yet did not know it was the north star. Hers was knowledge wrung from experience; she had communed with the stars on many a solitary night; she guessed every bit as much of the riddle of the universe as any wise man. She knew as much of God and of the purposes of immortality. Small truths, man-shaped, were lost to her; the larger verities she glimpsed. She brought a naturally competent brain to bear on all that interested her; and all that concerned her own welfare and happiness did interest. She did not know what conventionality meant, nor did she care; for, in her life, lived naturally with nature itself, there was no such thing. But she did know how to look a man straight in the eyes and gather something of what lay in his soul. She did not know why rain fell; but there

was no individual thruout the whole sweep of her wilderness country who knew sooner than Bab when rain was on the way. She did not know what made winter and summer, but she read the advance signs aright. She knew to the day, almost to the moment, when the white dogwood would blossom; she knew where the bees got their honey and, richer knowledge, where they stored it. She knew how to forage for herself; how to keep her young body fit; how to keep life bubbling and joyous. She knew the ways of pine cones with their nuts and of edible grass roots and wild berries; she understood how to gather music from the world about her and how to make play fellows of the birds and squirrels; she knew how to fill her life to overflowing. She had never spent a day in man's school; every day of her life she had spent, eager and alert, in God's school. She could not write and she could not read and she could not count above twenty; but she could shoot true to the mark, she could run, she could leap, she could swim; she could sing with the sweetest voice Monte Baron had ever heard and she could dance across her own meadows like a wind-blown leaf. She could not hear the thrum of world politics; but her ear was attuned to hear the finer music of the earth itself.

"Bab. . . Running Water. . . You're the final wonder of the world! And, on top of that, you're a God-blessed little wild animal!"

Bab couldn't help laughing; Monte looked so mystified. Further, tho he named her a little wild animal, there was nothing but admiration in his tone and eyes. And, to Bab's way of thinking, little wild things as she knew them were adorable.

"I guess I am kind of wild, Monte. Nobody ever caught me and tamed me, you know. Not yet. . . ."

Bab's eyes coquetted with him. She did not know; had she known she could not have altered the fact.

Bab did not know the sun was some ninety millions of miles away, nor that a score of years or double that or more was required for the traversing of interstellar space by the light she glimpsed from one of her beloved orbs in the glittering heavens. But she did know how to snap her brown fingers at the clumsy tactics of a posse of men who hunted her; she knew how to hide and she knew when to look for the wax-wings on the wild holly bushes. . . .

"What difference?" And yet there was a difference, since there must be; since Bab, throwing the greater, most glorious door wide open, closed certain other glorious doors. . . .

"Do you like to sing? . . ."

Then Bab Sang

"I spend whole long afternoons singing, when I'm way off by myself. I love to sing when it's a big round moon and all the little things make a singing noise in the grass. . . ."

"Sing to me, Bab!"



Bab sat back; she tossed her hair backward; she gathered up her knees in her strong little hands; she looked at him softly thru her low-lidded eyes; she sang in a murmurous chanting voice:

Oh, I'm happy, I'm happy, I'm happy!
Always and always, every day and night
I've waited for To-day . . . And, oh, To-day is here!

Bab is singing, singing, singing and her heart is singing too;
For to-day To-day is here!
Bab always loved the creeks and the rivers and the lakes;
She always loved the flowers and the birds and the stars;
But she knew . . . Oh, she knew . . . yes she knew
That some day a certain day would come and oh, when that day came,
Then Bab would name it just To-day and love it most of all!
Bab is happy, oh she's happy! You can hear her singing, singing;
She is singing . . . just because . . . To-day is here . . .

It struck Monte Baron as he sat there with Bab in the cavern, looking straight into her eyes, that her eyes were like stars he had seen on nights when whipping winds sent sprays of clouds scurrying so the stars were hidden one instant and the next shone out with renewed brilliance. Bab was singing him her love song: her first love song; and she made love daringly with her eyes. When she crooned "To-day" so tenderly her eyes told him what her words would not; when she whispered "To-day is here!" she meant only "Monte is here! And I love him best of all." Bab dared to the uttermost, being fearless; and yet now she availed herself of girlhood's way and hid behind a glance and a smile.

"Sing to me, Running Water! Again . . . Please."

Bab laughed and sang, all the while her happy laughter threading in and out thru the words she sang; tenderness and laughter made up Bab's little song:

Bab is singing, singing, singing; and, oh, Bab loves to sing!
She will sing about the Birdies, 'cause she loves the Birdies,
And the Birdies love to sing.
Bab loves you, Little Birdies.
You are so happy because you can talk to each other;
You are so happy because you have so many friends;
You are so happy because you can fly.
Oh, I wish I could fly, too!
But Bab can lie down on her back under the trees.
They are your trees, Little Birdies, because you live in them;
But they are my trees, too; Bab can climb up in them and look in your nests;
She can see you with grass in your mouths, building your nests
And you rub your bills together, and you sing, oh so sweet!
And you put eggs in your nests and keep them nice and warm.
And the Baby Birdies come . . . and they make such pretty noises.
P-r-reet! T-u-u Whitt! Cheeese.
Oh, I love you, Little Birdies, all the Little Birdies.
. . . But most of all Bab loves the mama birds and the Baby Birds;
Bab likes to laugh at the papa birds. They are so funny.
They're not so very much good, but they think they are.
They're like men-folks; they make Bab laugh.

Thus, even in her songs, Monte found Bab not like other people. She sang because she must; because her soul was full of music; she sang as naturally as her beloved birds; she was like a mocking-bird, harkening to the various woodland notes and building of them her own sweeter carolings. And yet Bab, musical being that she was, knew none of the songs known thruout the wide world. Neither Home Sweet Home, nor yet Rock-a-bye Baby. She had never heard one or the other; at least not within her memory. For Anthony Farley's was no singing soul; and song had died long ago in the mute breast of Farley's drudge; and Philip Conroy never sang and seldom whistled. Here, it seemed to Monte Baron, was the final indication of how completely, in all things, Bab had learned to shift for herself; she found her own food, her own shelter and made her own songs.

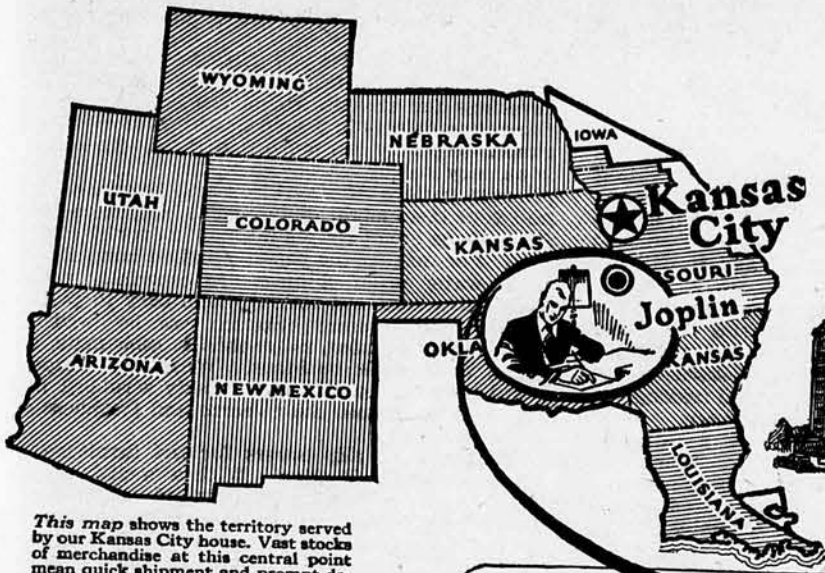
"Now, will you sing for me, Monte?"

Play a Banjo

"I can't sing; not as you do. It would sound like a crow after a lark . . . I do sing to myself, once in a while, but it's awful! But sometime when you come down to my cabin, I'll play you a tune on my banjo. It's not much as music at its best, Little Running Water; but it's lively. And you and I like life and living and liveliness! But there is one thing I can do for you. . . now. That's to tell you what the difference is!"

"Difference?" Bab briefly was mystified. Then, with that flashing quick brain of hers she understood. "Oh, you can tell me what difference it make that I can't read?"

(Continued on Page 16)



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Why Not Give Yourself A Party?

By Katherine Negley

I REMEMBER, when I was a little girl, how well the Sunday School teacher brought out the lessons to be learned by the story of the Prodigal Son, which perhaps looks deeper into human hearts than any other story ever written.

Then I shocked the teacher by asking, "Why didn't the father give the elder son a party?" Her answer was not satisfactory to me then and I have never since been quite contented about it.

We can easily imagine what kind of a man this elder son was. He probably worked early and late, like Martha, "careful and troubled about many things." He never took a journey into a far country, wasted his substance in riotous living or even made merry with his friends.

There are many of his type in the world today. I know one middle aged lady who is known as a fine character. When very young, her mother died, and she brought up her four younger brothers and sisters. She had to give up her own life and deny herself every pleasure for money was not very plentiful in that household and the younger ones needed so much. The time came, however, when the two boys were successful business men and the two girls were married happily so my friend had all she needed for her modest wants. Yet she confessed to me that she felt guilty when she bought a dish of ice cream. She thought she should not waste money on herself.

Another woman I know loves beautiful things. She washes her dishes by the west window so she can watch the sunset. She gets up early to see the sunrise. Her yard is a bower of beauty. Still, when Christmas comes and birthdays, she touches lovingly the soft silken things, the hand painted china and other beautiful presents she gets—then lays them away and finally gives them to someone else. She says they are too pretty for her.

If you are one of these people (and so many estimable ones are), who are cumbered about so much serving, why not give a little party for yourself every once in a while? If there is something you want or some other thing you like above all others, give it to yourself. You will find it will make yourself and all the world happier.

Perhaps you know someone who has a Martha soul. Why not give him or her a little party? They may be shy about receiving what you give but in their hearts they will be pleased. Human nature is all alike and everyone wants and needs some sunshine along the way.

The Wake of Chicken Canning

By Nelle Portrey Davis

ON MANY farms it is the usual autumn practice to can whatever surplus chickens there may be on the place when the time comes to put the laying stock in their winter quarters. The method of cold-pack canning is too familiar to need repeating here, or if you do not have specific directions, the state department of agriculture will willingly furnish them for you. But the housewife finds it requires considerable jar space to can the whole fowl, so the meaty pieces are usually canned, while the bony pieces find their way to the table at once, and this practice soon becomes monotonous to the family appetite.

Why not try using these bony pieces as the basis for "quick chicken dinners" for the ensuing year? When canning chicken we cook a number of fowls the same day. The pieces that are not desirable for canning are placed in a kettle of water and cooked exactly as for immediate use. When tender the meat is removed from the bones, placed in jars, filled nearly full of stock and processed for one hour. This chicken we use for chicken salads, croquettes, sandwiches, with dumplings, noodles and in various other ways. With the box of homemade noodles that I always keep on the emergency shelf, and a can of this chicken, a delicious chicken dinner may be prepared for unexpected company in a very short time. The left-over stock is canned for chicken soup. Whatever additions are to be put in the soup are usually put in before canning, so that a dish of hot soup may be had in a very few minutes.

To Strain Honey

MANY people like extracted honey better than that in the comb. If your honey is produced at home it may be extracted with very little work. Cut the honey from the box and place in a slow oven. The wax will melt and rise to the top. Take from the oven and allow to cool. Then the wax may be lifted off and the honey is just as good as if it were commercially extracted. Be sure that the oven is not too hot. Nelle Portrey Davis.

Care of Window Shades

By Frank Faulhaber

A GOOD way to wind up the spring in a window shade is to hang up the window shade, not unrolled, on the shade brackets. Draw down the

shade to about the middle of the window, then free the shade from the brackets and roll it up with the hands. When you then restore the shade to its brackets it is ready for use.

It is unwise to wind up a shade spring too tightly, as this brings on a strain that will cause it to wear out more quickly.

If the tip that protrudes from the roller becomes rusty, the roller squeaks when being raised or lowered, or if there is difficulty in working the shade, remove it and apply a little bit of oil, or rub over the tip with a piece of fat. Wipe off surplus oil, replace shade on its brackets, and it will operate much more efficiently.

Window shades should be large enough to cover the casement, on both sides, otherwise the shade is more likely to flap about in the wind and draw outwardly thru the frame. This precaution not only saves the shade from cracking and tearing but makes for a more harmonious appearance.

Sometimes it is desired to shorten a roller to make it suitable for a narrow window. When this is done, remove the nail and metal capping with the round spindle and saw off to the required length from that end. Sometimes it is desirable to cut

What I Learned

MY LITTLE neighbor across the way,
Nods and smiles the livelong day.

Her house is neat, no broken toys
Scattered about by heedless boys.

Dressed in a clean, white, starched gown,
My little neighbor goes to town.

Oh what a joyous life she leads,
With newer a thought for children's needs!

Our house is always in a whirl,
Boisterous boys and a madcap girl.

Toys to mend and wounds to kiss,
What would my neighbor say to this?

This is what she said to me,
Over the cups one day at tea.

"My house is neat as a shining pin,
But, oh, the silence that reigns within!

"No voice I hear except my own,
Think of it—living all alone!

"How I envy you, when the prayers are said,
The joy of tucking them in bed!"

A lesson was taught to me that day,
By my little neighbor across the way.

—Clara S. McCulley.

away a part of the shade, too, and then you should use sharp shears. With care a neat job is assured. The metal cap can be driven back on the end of the roller, and it is ready for use.

Always draw the shade string down straight at the middle when lowering or raising the shade. Uneven working of the shade causes it to hang unevenly and frays the edges on the roller. Careful attention to these details insures better, neater and longer wearing shades.

Fadeless Household Fabrics

By Mrs. L. H. Funk

WALKING thru the shops and stores where the new summer fabrics are on view is like walking in a vast flower garden, so gay and brilliant are the colors and so varied the patterns of the novel and inexpensive materials for making the home bloom refreshingly during the waning summer days.

Best of all, most of this array of fabrics is warranted to look the sun full in the face and welcome a tubbing or scrubbing. Even the most delicate

tints of apricot, canary, lavender, Nile and rose carry their makers' unqualified guarantee of permanency.

Among the varieties you will find glazed chintzes which are really water proof. They make beautiful coverings for screens, which are both handy and decorative objects in a home. Any man capable of simple carpentry can make the frame. To cover it is an easy matter. A charming design to use is an all over pattern of tiny birds and blossoms. But still your taste might dictate something more fanciful, such as broad striped designs in exquisite colorings. For making the popular plaited lamp shades, these water proof chintzes are especially useful, their extra stiffness making them easy to plait.

These water proof chintzes can be used for shower-bath curtains, roller-shades, table-mats, valances, and porch cushions. When they become soiled they can be laid flat, briskly scrubbed with soap and water and their charm and freshness entirely restored.

When making slip covers for the furniture, do not make them all alike. With a wealth of material to choose from, plain, striped, and flowered, it is an easy matter to obtain an interesting variety without sacrifice of harmony. In this way your summer home will become an indoor garden where you may enjoy the gayety of blossoms and the cheer of brilliant color without fear of the sun's brightest rays.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL OF us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

An Improvised Anti-Scorch Lid

WHEN making fruit butters which require hours of boiling, sprinkle a thin layer of ashes or salt upon the stove lid, set the vessel containing the fruit upon this lid and all danger of scorching will be prevented. For the oil or gas stove, ashes sprinkled upon a tin lid will serve the purpose. El Paso Co., Colorado. Nelle Roberts.

Variety in Croquettes

IHAVE discovered that eggs are not absolutely necessary in making croquettes. Often after we have had a roast or boil for dinner, I make the left over pieces into croquettes instead of hash. Use a little white sauce made thick, to bind them together, when time to fry dip them in a batter made of flour and water, and then in meal, or cracker crumbs; this keeps them in shape, and is more economical when eggs are high priced.

Try this way with sweet potato croquettes, mashing the boiled potatoes, and seasoning with plenty of sugar. Logan Co., Oklahoma. Mrs. S. E. Richardson.

For Wrinkling Rugs

IFIND the following a very good plan for rugs that wrinkle and refuse to stay in place while being swept. Turn the rug over, nap down, give the wrong side a thin coat of shellac or varnish, and let dry thoroly. This treatment produces the stiffness necessary to keep it in place. Kingman Conuty. Mrs. E. H.

Removing Gasoline Ring

WHEN I remove spots from a dress with gasoline and it leaves a ring I steam it over the teakettle and the ring disappears. Jefferson County. Mrs. I. B. Strange.

Baby's Dainty Wardrobe

THERE is no more fitting decoration for the little one's dresses than embroidery and dainty tucks. And there is no one more appreciative of pretty things than the little tot. These dainty little dresses will delight both mother and small daughter. The tiny sprays of embroidery require such a short time to work that even the busiest mother who loves dainty handwork need not hesitate to undertake embroidering a dress for her baby. I have selected these two very similar models so that you can make a choice between long and short sleeves according to the season during which your baby will be wearing the dress. Either



of these dresses would make a delightful present. No. 5507 pictured at the right comes ready made and stamped on white mercerized batiste with hemstitched hem, sleeves and novel turnback col-

lar. The wreath design between rows of dainty pin tucking is to be embroidered in white. The dress comes in sizes 6 months and 1 year, and the price with floss for working is \$1.

An equally beautiful little dress is No. 5509. It also comes in the same sizes, ready made and stamped for embroidery on white mercerized batiste. One of the charming features of this little dress is the row of pin tucks over each shoulder. Touches of embroidery give a delightful line to the neck, and in the skirt carry out the lines of the tucks. The dainty design is to be embroidered in shades of pink with green leaves, and blue feather stitching around the bottom of the dress. The price of this dress ready made with long sleeves, and with floss for embroidery is \$1.25.



Send orders to Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and be sure to give size desired.

Summer Lingers on



2059—A Comfortable Dressy Suit for the Little Man. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2478—Dainty Little Dress with Panties to Match. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 6 years.

2457—If you need new aprons for fall canning, you will find this model both comfortable and convenient. Sizes small, medium, and large.

2794—Paris indorses such plaits as are shown in this model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2792—A Swagger Sports Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2791—Dainty Afternoon Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

The patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Farm Home News

By Dora L. Thompson

WOMEN who helped to serve the election day dinner registered a favorable vote on the use of hot beef

sandwiches in place of fried chicken. The cost of the beef was taken from the proceeds which lessened the net returns but was so much less work, coming as it did during the busy threshing season, that all liked the idea. Buns were halved, a slice of hot beef placed on each half, a mound of mashed potatoes set between the halves and piping hot, brown gravy poured over meat and potato. Baked beans, cold slaw, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter, iced tea and hot coffee completed the menu.

However much children like school, they usually dislike the idea of starting in the fall. Sitting still after freedom of movement is trying. Quite often the health suffers as a result of the change. Plenty of fresh fruit in the lunch helps to overcome some of the trouble. Recently I read of a large high school that was built with only one story—no stairs to climb. That, to a mother seems like a move in the right direction. Girls who must rush to a locker in the basement and then climb two flights of stairs between classes are endangering their health.

Cherokee Girls Win Title

BY FRANCES SMITH

THE Kansas champion home economics demonstration team this year comes from Cherokee county. The team is composed of Evelyn Harley and Goldie Kirk, and was coached by Frances Smith, home demonstration agent. They won their title at the annual 4-H club round-up at Manhattan in June. There was a baking demonstration in which they showed how to make and serve baking powder biscuits. The girls did it so well that they were awarded first place over all other demonstrations including baking, sewing and health.

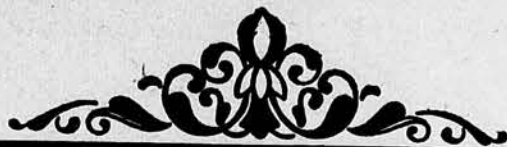


in demonstration team work both have been outstanding club members. For the past two years Goldie has acted as an assistant local leader for younger girls in her club in addition to carrying her own projects. This year she is president of the Sheridan Township Community 4-H Club.

Baking is not the only line in which these girls are interested for both have carried projects in sewing and dairy work as well. Last fall Evelyn won first place with a wool dress at the state fair. She also has a Jersey cow and

As a calf which she has entirely paid for reward they will represent Kansas at and which is netting her a very nice the Inter-States Fair at Sioux City, income now.

With such a record back of them Kansas has a right to be proud of its champion demonstration team girls.



Old Notions Are Changing!

Tradition kept the tomato from being an accepted article of food for many years . . . until the truth about its food value and goodness were known.

Old Notions Change!

WOMEN formerly believed that for success in jelly making, preserving and cake baking only the sugar of their personal choice could be used.

The experiences of housewives, the experiments of scientists and the tests of domestic science experts proved that Great Western Sugar was the equal of any other sugar and could be used for every purpose.

Thus another Old Notion was exploded!

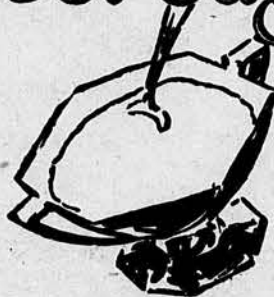
The wives of the sugar beet growers were among the first to realize that Great Western Sugar was not excelled in any respect nor for any purpose. They had seen the beet sugar industry steadily grow in importance to the farmer; they knew at first hand of the refining of this sugar into a product of high quality; they had proved for themselves its excellence for jelly making, canning and preserving. They were convinced.

Millions of women have convinced themselves. You can do it in your own kitchen . . . taste the good things you make from it. You be the judge!

In ordering Great Western Sugar from your grocer, you are protected by the guarantee of the largest beet sugar manufacturer in the world. Try it any way you wish. If it is not the equal of any sugar you ever used, take it back. It will cost you nothing.

THE GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY
Sugar Building Denver, Colorado

Great Western Beet Sugar



For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



T—is for Thrush.
A sweet gentle bird
Whose song in the woods
Is a joy to be heard.

He's a shy little thing
And when he comes near
You must stand very still
If his song you would hear.

Coolie and Biddy Are Pets

For pets I have a dog and a goat. The dog's name is Coolie and the goat's name is Biddy. I am 10 years old and am in the sixth grade. I have four sisters and four brothers. My oldest sister is teaching school. My youngest brother is 6 years old and is in the second grade. I go to Ziska school. My teacher's name is Miss Rose Hoch. I like to go to school. I would like to hear from some of the boys my age. **Johnnie R. Zamrta,**
Wilson, Kan.

Jumbled Birds

Here is a list of the names of birds, the letters of which have been jumbled in such a way as to disguise the names themselves. The first is Robin. Now I know you can work out the rest because they are very easy. Just try them and see. Then send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

1. NORIB
2. RAPSWOR
3. RTHUHS
4. EGIPON
5. VEOD
6. CLARKDIBB
7. ELIROO

Geraldine Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and will go to Emerson next year. I will be in the seventh grade. Last year I went to Stafford grade school. I think I shall like the country school. I represented Stafford in upper division reading in

the county field meet. I won first. I have five purebred Shorthorn cattle and one won grand champion in the Stafford county stock and poultry show. I have two of her calves. I have two cats and we have two dogs. Their names are Flapper and Billy. Jug, our riding horse, is a very good race horse and a big pet. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. **Geraldine Hammond,**
St. John, Kan.

What are You Laughing At?

(Heard in schoolroom) — "Charles, will you please tell me what you are laughing at?"
"I wasn't laughing at anything. I was just laughing at you."

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Kite-Flying Spider

Ages ago, Mother Nature devised for the spider's benefit a form of kite so light that it would rise and travel with the wind, carrying its tiny passenger sometimes for hundreds of miles.

Like all of Nature's inventions for the benefit of her creatures, the spider's "kite", came as the answer to a real need. Large families are the rule in spider-land. If the young new-

born spiders (often numbering several hundred from one mother) had not some means of finding new hunting grounds far afield, most of them would perish miserably of starvation.

So Nature taught the spider to climb the nearest weed or bush, face the wind, elevate her spinneret and throw out one or more lines. These float out and upward. When they have become a yard or more in length, the friction of the moving air upon the gossamer lines pulls upward strongly enough so that the spider can grasp the lines with her feet and "hop off" for her travels.

These kite-flying spiders have even come aboard ships in mid-ocean, so it is easy to see how creatures with such powers of easy transportation have become widely distributed all over the world. Like the "balloon" of the dandelion, the "kite" of the spider is one of Nature's most successful inventions.

Goes to Paris School

I am 10 years old and go to Paris school. I am in the sixth grade. I live 2 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Morris. She has been my teacher two years. I like her very much. I have four brothers and three sisters. My brother, Frank, is a junior in Lincoln High School. My sister is a freshman. I live on a 640-acre farm. I help milk the cows and feed the chickens. I go to the Presbyterian church at Harmony.

Lincoln, Kan. Myrtle Hanneman.

Try To Guess These

Which is the largest bug? Humbug.
If a burglar got into a cellar, would the coal shoot (chute)? No, the kindling would (wood).

Why is a butcher at work like a man driving a sleigh? Because he is slaying.

Give a good definition of a button. A small affair that is always coming off.

Why should a cabman be brave? Because none but the brave deserve the fair (fare).

When is a disengaged cab like a Yankee witness? When it is on the stand.

What is that which is often brought to table, always cut, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

When do cards most resemble wolves? When they belong to a pack.
How many tails has a cat? Three.

No cat has two tails; one cat has one more tail than no cat, therefore one cat has three tails.

Why does a cat rest better in summer? Because summer brings a cat-a-pillow (caterpillar).

A NEW PIN TRICK

Stick 16 pins where dots are so you will have 6 in each row counting both corners in each row.

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•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

Change the pins so you will have 5 in each row

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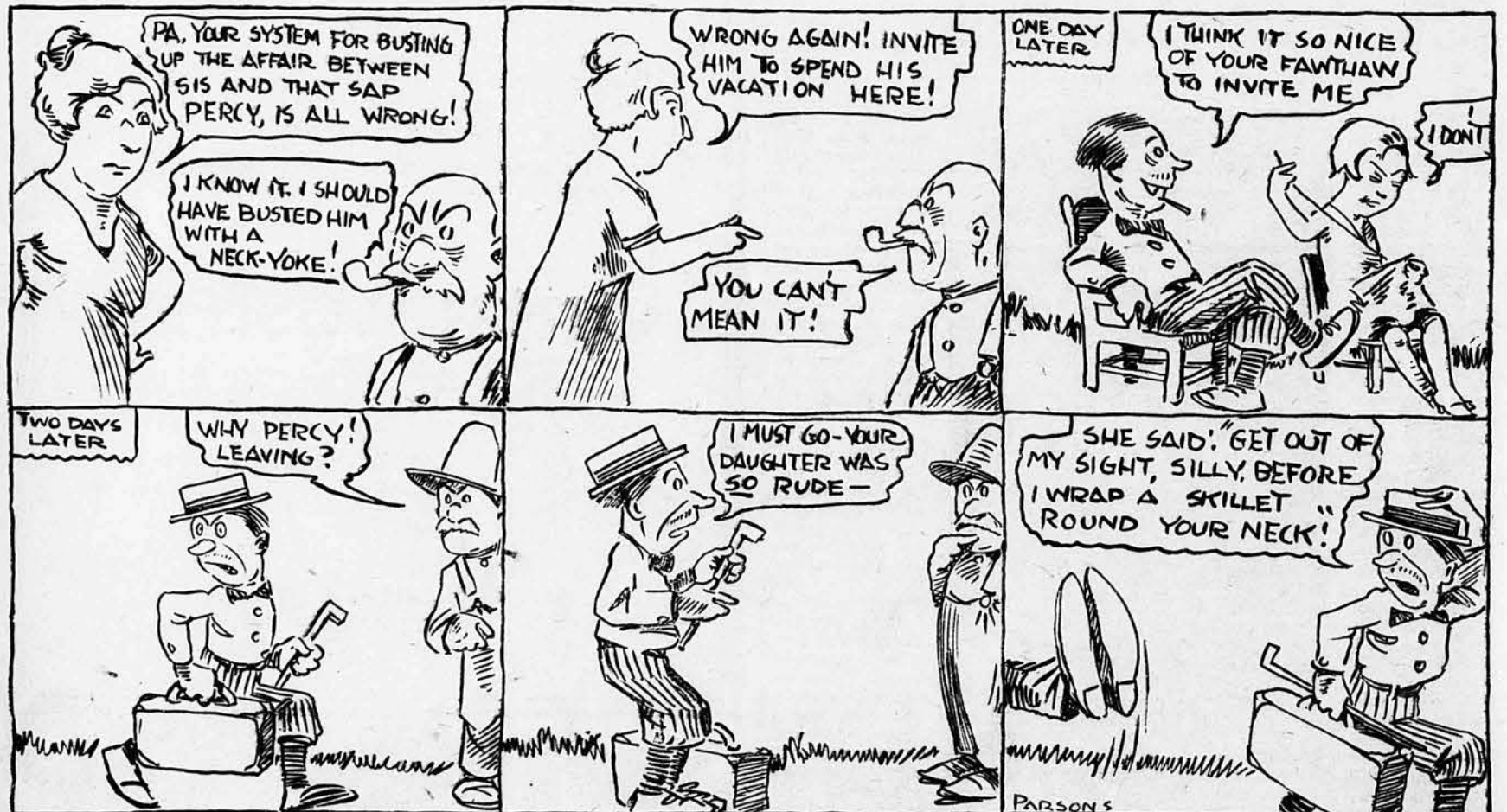
Change again so you will have 7 in each row

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Here's a dandy trick to try on Dad or your playmates. They are sure to say that it is impossible to do, but you can show them just how to do it.

Has Plenty of Pets

We live 2 3/4 miles from school and drive a car. I have a brother who is a senior. I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school. I like to read the Kansas Farmer, especially the letters. For pets I have a pony, a cow and calf, a dog named Bruno, four cats and five kittens, a pair of Bantams and five little ones, a pair of half wild ducks and four little ones. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of about my age. **Grayson Eichelberger,**
Almena, Kan.



The Hoovers—Ma Knows About Girls

Illinois May Be Ahead

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Do you think Illinois a better state than Kansas?

Neither do I. But the editor of the Illinois Health News crows over me in a most disgusting way. He insists Illinois really does the public health work that Kansas only contemplates. He points out that his state has been fighting tuberculosis in tremendous fashion; that it has 31 tuberculosis sanatoria with a total of 3,542 beds. Kansas has only three with a total of 196 beds. Forty-eight counties in Illinois provide free sanatorium care for their tuberculous citizens. In Kansas, Shawnee and Sedgwick are the only two counties able to do this. The rest of them depend wholly on the State Sanatorium at Norton.

Illinois spends \$15,000 a day, upwards of 5 million dollars annually, in its campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis, and believes the money well spent, because it saves lives and protects health. The bulk of this big sum goes to the 31 sanatoria, always filled with 3,542 patients. They require an annual outlay of about 3 1/2 million dollars. It seems like a lot of money, but there is lots of gratification to the people of Illinois in knowing that a patient with tuberculosis doesn't have to wait so long for his turn at the sanatorium that he is dead before his name is reached in the waiting list. They don't have any waiting list such as disgraces Kansas. We have one public institution to represent the whole state, its capacity 105, and a waiting list of 80.

I know Doctor Kenney, the superintendent of the Norton Sanatorium, quite well. He tells me some heart-breaking stories of the people who want to come to the "San" so they may start getting well at once, and are dismayed to find how many are ahead of them. Doctor Kenney says his Sanatorium should be enlarged to accommodate 250 patients. Then another Sanatorium of equal size should be built in Southern Kansas, and a third in the eastern part of the state, making a total of 750 beds in all. He realizes that it would cost money, but it would save lives. Kansas has more than 6,000 citizens with tuberculosis, and if it were not for the excellent work of the State Sanatorium and the State Tuberculosis Association the condition of many of them would be hopeless.

Must Remove the Cause

What causes high blood pressure, and what to do to reduce it; what is the cause of too low blood pressure and what is the remedy?
A. K.

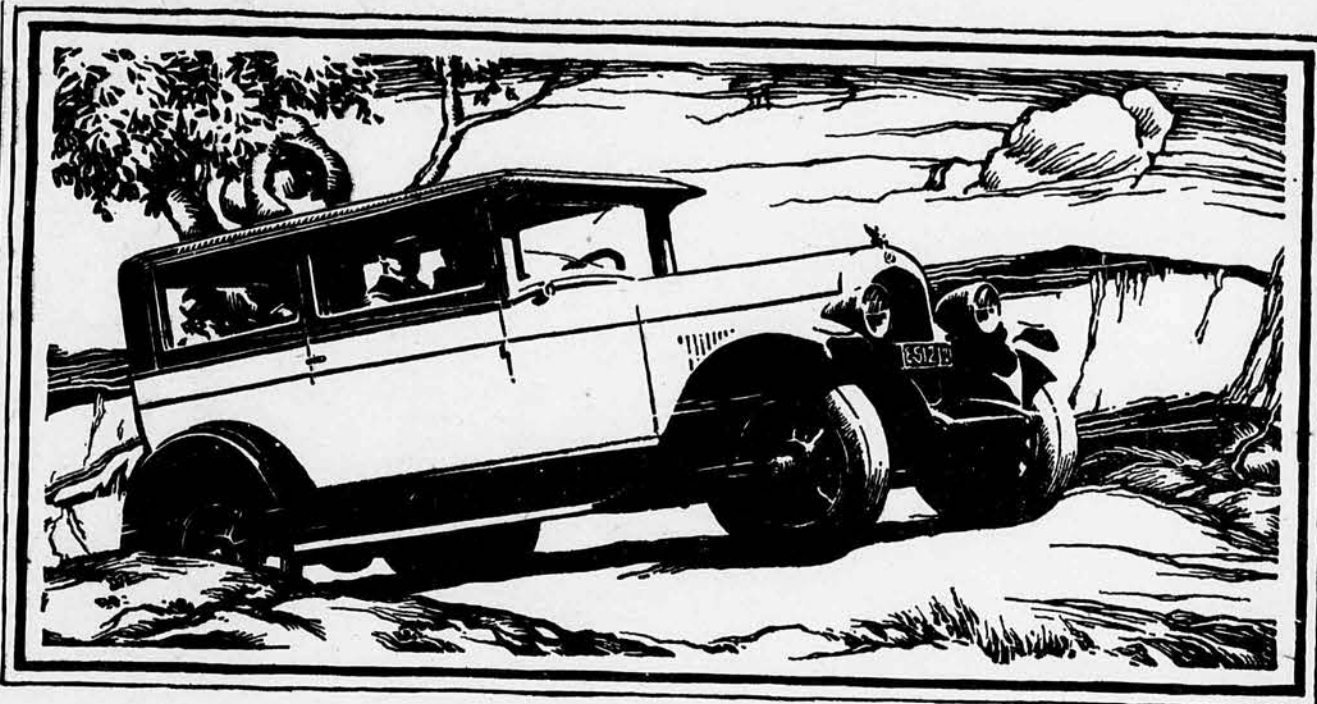
There are so many things that may cause either high or low blood pressure that I can only attempt to speak in very general terms. High blood pressure is chiefly from conditions in which the body processes are put under special tension, such as in fevers, nervous and mental ailments, and chronic diseases of the kidney, liver, and other important organs. It also may come from hardening of the arteries and temporarily from violent exercise. Low blood pressure often accompanies a run down condition and wasting diseases such as tuberculosis, anemia, certain heart diseases, and malnutrition. There is no cure for high or low blood pressure excepting by finding and removing the cause.

Bad for the Patient

There is a family that has tuberculosis which attends our Sunday School; meetings are held in the school house. We like our children to go to Sunday School, but we are afraid they might catch tuberculosis. Their children go to school with our children, and their children aren't very careful about using their own drinking cups.

Mrs. L. O. H.

Tuberculosis is contagious, but does not spread so readily as some diseases. If the children who come to school do not themselves have the disease they will do no harm to your children. If they do have tuberculosis it is not fair to them or the other children to allow them in school. Your school might at least get a sanitary water cooler. Then the water would be clean for children who are trained to keep their own drinking cups. No child who has active tuberculosis should be allowed in school. It is bad for the patient and dangerous to his school-mates.



Public Buys 18 Million Dollars' Worth of New Lower-Priced Lighter Six, Chrysler "60" in First Sixty Days

In the first sixty days following its introduction an enthusiastic motoring public has paid more than eighteen millions of dollars for the newest Chrysler, the new lighter six, Chrysler "60".

Unfilled orders for many millions more are being rapidly met by vastly expanded production facilities.

This overwhelming success was inevitable for never before in the lower-priced six-cylinder field has the public been offered such compelling value as the new Chrysler "60".

In no other car approximating these low prices can you match the combination of these noteworthy features—

Sixty miles, and more, per hour; unprecedented acceleration; extraordinary gas economy, easily exceeding 22 miles to the gallon; the striking beauty of Chrysler dynamic symmetry—

Astonishing riding ease and road-

ability; the safety of Chrysler four-wheel hydraulic brakes; oil-filter and air-cleaner; full pressure lubrication; 7-bearing crankshaft; impulse neutralizers; road levelizers front and rear; roomy and luxurious bodies.

Unit for unit, in the new lighter six, Chrysler "60" you have the same standardized quality which has given such dominance to the famous Chrysler "70" and to the superfine Chrysler Imperial "80"—in their respective price groups—in engineering design, in materials, in craftsmanship, in rigidity of test and inspection, and in all characteristics of dependability and long life.

Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to demonstrate these superiorities.

See the new lighter six, Chrysler "60". Drive it. Convince yourself that nowhere will you find another six approximating it in price that can compare with this newest Chrysler achievement.

Chrysler Model Numbers Mean Miles Per Hour

CHRYSLER "60"—Touring Car, \$1075; Roadster, \$1145; Club Coupe, \$1165; Coach, \$1195; Sedan, \$1295.

Ask about Chrysler's attractive time-payment terms. More than 4700 Chrysler dealers assure superior Chrysler service everywhere.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

CHRYSLER "60"



The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 10)

"Yes, I've always blundered along, reading because I was taught to and because everybody else did; everybody that I knew, I mean. So at first you stumped me with that question of yours. . . . Listen: What difference would it make if you could not see?"

Bab stared at him.

"That would make all the difference there is, Monte! If I couldn't see. . . . Why, I guess I'd jump off down into the big deep split in the rock and go dead. . . ."

"I ask you," he said, tense with his thought, "what if you could not see at all? If it was all blackness, all the time? If you could not see the birds you make your songs about, or the big clouds sailing in the blue sky, or the stars, or the flowers and grass with their colors, or the mountains getting purple in the evening? What difference if you could not hear? If you could never hear the birds singing or the water splashing or the swishing of the pines? What difference if you could not smell? Not smell the coming of springtime, or the sage you step on or the smoke of your fires? I ask you, Little Running Water, what difference would any of these things make to you?"

"And I tell you," said Bab vehemently. "I'd want to be dead like a dead bird. And I would be dead; 'cause I'd cry myself to death."

Monte had to grope for expression; not only for words but first of all for the channel down which to pour the words when he could select them. For he was lecturing himself almost equally with Bab.

"That's because," he told her, speaking slowly, hoping to get it all straight, "you have already learned to see and so now you know what you'd miss if you couldn't see any more. And because you can already hear and smell and so you'd know what you were missing. But maybe, if you'd been born so you never had seen anything. . . . there are some people that way, you know—God be good to them. . . . why, then, you wouldn't have any way to know what you had missed and were missing. . . . and you might say: 'What difference does it make?' . . . Now I'll tell you. . . . and I'm a poor sort to tell you these things. . . . that you're missing just as much, because you can't read, as you'd miss if you were blind or deaf. . . ."

She looked at him incredulously. He grew deeply in earnest.

Bab Liked Stevenson

"There's something inside of us, Bab: it isn't all we need, just to get plenty to eat and drink and a warm place to sleep. You know what I mean, don't you? You sort of feel things inside, and you don't know why and you don't quite know what they're all about? . . . We've got something inside; it's our mind or our spirit or our soul, and no man was ever wise enough yet to tell us which or what. But it's there! Anyway, it wants to have experiences as we have them, only finer, truer experiences, and we have to get all these thru our mind; we can't get 'em thru our eyes or noses or ears or mouths or with our fingers. This funny thing inside us sees and hears and knows thru our mind or whatever it is; and the best minds in all the world have put down in books all the best things there are. And when you miss reading these things, saved

up for us for thousands of years, you miss something better than bird songs and flower colors and scents. . . . Why, Bab, the best of men, wonderful men, men we call true poets, have been making their songs for hundreds and hundreds of years. . . . and we've got them down in our books! If you can read, you can have all these things; if you can't read, you miss the best there is!"

"I'd like to hear some of those old songs, Monte! Songs men had made hundreds of years ago! Gee! Sing me one!"

"I'll tell you some of them; just the words. You can make your own music for them. . . ."

Where to begin? Lyric fragments flashed thru his groping mind. Bab should know the Elizabethans; they had made melodies for such ears as Bab's. And, as he had felt before, she should know Tennyson. . . . and some of Robert Louis' little lyrics. . . . and some of Bobbie Burns'. . . . He began slowly at random with Stevenson while Bab fascinated drank in his words thirstily:

I will make you brooches and toys for your delight
Of bird-song at morning and star-shine at night

I will make a palace fit for you and me,
Of green days in forests and blue days at sea.

I will make my kitchen, and you shall keep your room,
Where white flows the river and bright blows the broom.

And you shall wash your linen and keep your body white
In rainfall at morning and dewfall at night.

And this shall be for mustb when no one else is near.

The fine song for singing, the rare song to hear!

That only I remember, that only you admire,
Of the broad road that stretches and the roadside fire.

And when he had done, somewhat haltingly, he had to explain to her what brooches were and go into the matter of toys and describe dream-palaces. And, thereafter, Bab cried out to him to "Say it over again!"

And for a long, long time, while their fire burnt high and burned low there in the great cavern Monte strove to remember snatches of immortal songs, and Bab kept crying eagerly: "More, Monte; more!" And, "Do it again, Monte; say it all over!"

Finally she said, as she sat after a short silence staring into a glowing bed of red embers, her chin in her palm, "Could you show me how, Monte? Could I learn to read? If you'd only show me. . . . Oh, Monte, will you?"

A Late Hour

Monte Baron looked at his watch. Their fire had burned so low that he had to strike a match to see the hands. He jumped to his feet.

"You've put magic on me! I had no idea it was so late. I'll have to go on the run or I'll not get back to my cabin before it's broad day!"

"But you'll stay here with me tonight!" said Bab, amazed that he should think of anything else. She stretched out her hand toward him; she, too, got hurriedly to her feet and now she held out both hands, imploring him not to go. "We've had such a nice time together; gee, I'd be lonesome if you went and left me all alone. . . ."

"Bab!" cried Monte. He had caught both her hands. "Sometime. . . ."

"Now!" said Bab, coaxing.

He looked at her strangely; she could scarcely make out his eyes in the gathering dark.

She gathered up a double handful of twigs, tossing them upon the embers and making a spurting, bright light. She wanted to see what shone in Monte's eyes. The star-shine of the song had got into hers.

"I haven't any nice house like yours, Monte; but I've a warm cave where no one can find us and a cozy place to sleep. It's been a long walk and you're tired; we're both tired. We'll go to sleep and in the morning Bab will have the fire going for you when you wake up. . . . like Lady does for Farley." He could not understand all that meant, how she was tremblingly eager to do anything for him now. "And we've got plenty to eat and we'll have all day together. . . . I'll sing for you and you can tell me some more book songs. Oh! . . . Don't you want to, Monte?" she coaxed.

"Yes," cried Monte. "Yes!"

Bab laughed softly and again held out her hands.

"Then. . . ."

"No! . . . Bab, you're a baby; your six



Is YOUR
Truck shod
for
the
Harvest
?

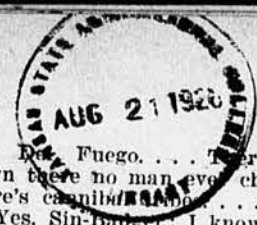
IT costs money to have your truck "go lame" during the precious days of the harvest. There's no time to nurse old tires along, when every day sees the work of months brought under shelter—or hauled to the market and turned into cash.

Across the fields—down rough lanes—out on the highways—you need the faithful service of tough, strong, new Goodrich Silvertown Heavy Duty Cords. They save you time when time is money. They cost you less by the mile than ever before. Their prices have just been reduced to new low levels. Get them now, from your Goodrich dealer—let him put them on, it's a cheerful part of his service when he sells you a tire.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich
"Best in the Long Run"





years old! You're a witch; you're a hundred thousand years old! I don't believe you are real; you are a dream; I have dreamed you. I tell you. . . . "Tell me!"

Then Monte caught up her hand and suddenly raised it to his lips, kissing it so softly that it was as tho a butterfly had rested there a moment.

Into the Night

"I'm going; I've got to go. I'll see you again, soon. Tomorrow. We'll manage to see each other every day, won't we?"

Bab looked at him sorrowfully; there were tears gathering in her eyes. She shook her head, saying sadly: "You don't like me. You are going away already."

It was a long, hard walk back to his cabin; in the dark it would require a large part of what remained of the night to make the journey. He was sorely tempted to stay here overnight with Bab. She made it so hard for him to go.

"There's the big crack in the rocks to cross," she began reminding him. "It's terrible and dangerous in the dark, Monte. You might fall. . . ."

"I've got to go, I tell you!" "Monte! I don't understand. You . . . you look scared. . . ."

"I am. Afraid of you, Little Running Water! It's not too dark. There are millions of stars; up here on the mountain tops they're all about us; there are no shadows up here, just clear starlight. It will be easy; going back is easier than coming this way. . . ."

He had caught up his rifle; he slung his empty knapsack over his back.

"The next time I come I'll bring it filled with things for you. Something to eat and a book. . . . Good night, Bab."

Bab no longer protested. She followed him listlessly as he went back thru the cavern; she even caught up with him and led the way. He lighted a match for a torch; another when that one burned down to his fingers. Thus they came to the high-vaulted passage-way thru which they passed from her cave home to the ledge against the rock wall without. Now, as he had predicted, there was light enough; their eyes were already used to the dark and here under the glittering stars they could see clearly the necessary few steps ahead. Bab, silent and thoughtful, continued to lead the way. When they came to the place where her hazardous bridge spanned the gulf she stopped and awaited him; he saw her upturned face as she stood waiting, and glimpsed the eternal mystery of her eyes which now communed with her stars.

"Good night, Bab. . . ." "Good night, Monte. . . ."

It was a stifled, queer little voice; it gripped him and tugged him backward from the final step that would carry him away from her; he did not want to go and, with all his swift beating heart he did want to stay. He caught her hand; it lay listless in his own. He pressed it hard and turned away from her. She saw him shuffling with his feet, making sure of his foothold; saw him leap. . . . He struck safely upon the far side, lifted his hat and waved it to her, called back cheerily, saying: "Remember; tomorrow!" and was gone. And Bab, with slow, unaccustomed tears running unheeded down her cheeks, turned back to her solitary cavern, never so lonely before.

Bill Was at Home

Monte Baron, making all possible haste across the wilderness miles, striding along in time with his eager, impatient thoughts, was hours coming within sight of his cabin. He saw it from the ridge, or rather saw the dim light in his window. He struck a match and peered at his watch; two o'clock. And a light in his cabin! His jaw set angrily, Masters, of course.

He hurried down the slope, crashing a noisy way thru the brush, uncaring who heard or saw him. He came to his kitchen door and set his hand to the knob. It was locked. . . . A chair scraped back on the cabin floor; a sudden voice demanded: "Who's there? Speak up or I shoot!"

Bill Badger's voice. Monte answered, all the while wondering. "Open up, Sin-Badger. What are you locking me out for?"

Badger lumbered to the door and jerked it open, holding his candle

thrust forward to make sure that in reality it was his chief. A great sigh filled his lungs.

"I didn't know what was up . . . where you'd gone or what was in the wind. I did know those land-lubber bums were hanging in the offing. So I just came in and sat tight, Mr. Baron; waiting for orders, so to speak."

Bill Badger, a king cat for curiosity, was probing at him with hungry eyes. Once that monumental curiosity of his was stimulated, there would be and could be no rest for Bill Badger until he knew all that was to be known for anyone and had made his own fanciful explanation of all that lay underneath the outward manifestations. Monte dropped rifle and knapsack, got a drink of water and sat down.

"So Masters is still on the job, Bill?" "Like a barnacle. He's the sticking kind. And . . ."

There was a rising inflection to that "and" from Sin-Badger. This Monte chose to ignore.

"What's the idea, Bill, in your roosting here?" Sin-Badger's bushy eyebrows jerked up quizzically.

"They're a pack of land pirates, Mr. Baron," he said shortly. "I'm sitting tight, right here, any time you're out of sight." His eye roved away to his rifle standing handily in a corner.

"Sin-Badger. . . . I don't know why you do all these things for me! I don't understand a bit of it, why you are more loyal to my interests than loyalty itself. But of one thing we both can be sure: you're the truest friend I've got in the world or ever had and, come a pinch hit, I'd rip the shirt off my back to make you a necktie!"

Sin-Badger turned a deep brick red. The red of unalloyed delight. He almost stuttered as he tried to say:

"Mr. Baron! You don't owe me a thing, sir! I . . . I'm proud to be able . . . to be in a position, so to speak, to express, indicate and demonstrate . . ."

"You're a riddle, Sin-Badger; but what are riddles between friends?" He caught Badger's enormous hand, wrung it and sat down again. He grew silent; his thoughts already had winged away, back thru the silent, starlit forests, to Bab. . . .

"Off Finisterre, Mr. Baron. . . ."

Off the Fuego. . . . There's islands down there no man ever charted; and there's cannibals. . . .

"Yes, Sin-Badger, I know. But right now, as you've said, it's a question of land pirates instead of cannibals. Not much difference, maybe, in this particular case, but let's stick to our muttens. Where is Masters? What's he doing? And his crowd?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

100 Miles an Hour

We are traveling at a rapid pace now but just wait. Engineers are figuring on roller-bearing trains that will travel over smooth, dustless, concrete roadbeds at the rate of 100 miles an hour with safety. Frank H. Alfred, president of the Pere Marquette railroad, has announced that a test stretch of track will be laid in a concrete bed this summer.

Hens lay best when their houses are lighted by electricity; cows give more milk when listening to jazz. The thing the farm needs is more night clubs. Then the hired men might stay.



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Any hour of the day or night the new Delco-Light is ready—ready to respond instantly to any switch within reach of your hand.

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Wheat, 149,495,000 Bushels

This is the Fourth Largest Crop Which Kansas Has Ever Produced

THRESHING returns were even better than anticipated, and the August estimate of the winter wheat yield in Kansas is for 14.5 bushels an acre, and a total crop of 149,495,000 bushels. This makes the 1926 crop the fourth largest ever produced in the state. Threshing revealed from 1 to 2 bushels better yields an acre in many southern and eastern counties than had been anticipated a month ago.

The counties of the Arkansas River drainage basin are the ones that have produced best this year. Fully four-fifths of all the wheat grown in Kansas this year is to be found in counties that drain wholly or in part into this river. Reno county has the unusual distinction of having produced 7 million bushels. Ford and Sumner counties have both produced well above the 6 million mark. Counties with 4 and 5 million bushels are common in the south central and southwest sections.

Quality has been running high. Average weights below the standard of 60 pounds are the exception and not the rule. Many tests are running up to 64 and even to 66 pounds. Protein content is very frequently higher than millers find it possible to use without mixing with lower grade wheat. Estimates indicate that 81 per cent of this year's crop will grade No. 2 or better; 13 per cent will grade No. 3; only 6 per cent will grade No. 4 or lower. Last year it was estimated that only 62 per cent was No. 2 or better; 23 per cent was No. 3; and 15 per cent was No. 4 or lower.

The Kansas oats yield is estimated at 20.6 bushels an acre for a total production of 35,950,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 39,376,000 bushels, and the five-year average, 1921-1925, has been 34,998,000 bushels. In the eastern third of the state and in the south central counties the quality of oats is good, with weights standard. Average quality is rated at 88 per cent compared with 85 per cent last year. It is estimated that 4.5 per cent of last year's oats crop was carried over on farms to August 1 this year, as compared with 4 per cent of the 1924 crop held over a year ago.

Corn is making a poor show for a crop this year. It is not possible for the corn, except in river bottoms, to make much of any crop in all that part of Kansas west of the Blue River and north of an east and west line thru Salina. In most of the southern half of the state corn promises 60 per cent or more of a normal yield. Last year Kansas produced 104,643,000 bushels of corn. The five-year average production has been 110,517,000 bushels.

Grain sorghums have stood the dry, hot weather much better than corn. The heavy acreages lie in the southern counties, which have been better favored with moisture. The August rating is 74 per cent compared with 78 per cent last month and 74 per cent last year. A crop of about 18.5 bushels an acre is in prospect from this condition, for a total of 19,943,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 18,590,000 bushels, and the 1924 crop amounted to 24,882,000 bushels.

This year's barley crop is the poorest in many years' record. A crop of only 2,330,000 bushels is forecast from the August estimate of yield. Last year Kansas produced 4,294,000 bushels, and the five-year average has been 13,065,000 bushels. Flax in South-eastern Kansas is a good crop this year, at 7.1 bushels an acre, and a total of 270,000 bushels on 38,000 acres. Last year 306,000 bushels were harvested from 45,000 acres.

Production of all tame hay is estimated at 2,304,000 tons this year, compared with 3,466,000 tons last year. Wild hay at harvest time is rated at only 57 per cent of normal, promising a crop of 647,000 tons, compared with 788,000 tons a year ago. Estimates show that the total cuttings of alfalfa up to August 1 had only aggregated 1.19 tons an acre. This is one of the lowest yields of alfalfa ever recorded in the state. From present indications there will be a decided shortage of hay to carry Kansas livestock thru the winter. The present outlook for hay and forage crops probably is the lowest it has been since 1917.

Broomcorn in Southwestern Kansas has come up to August with a very fine prospect. It is rated at 81 per cent of normal, compared with last year's August outlook of only 62 per cent. The present condition justifies a forecast for 5,650 tons this year, compared with last year's crop of only 3,100 tons.

Atchison—Plowing for wheat is almost finished. Corn has stood the dry weather remarkably well, but the situation is alarming. Chinch bugs are starting to work again. Cream, 35c; eggs, 23c; hens, 19c; springs, 22c; corn, 78c; wheat, \$1.27; oats, 37c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Bourbon—A general rain would be of considerable benefit, as the soil is too dry to plow in most places, and the corn is drying up. Pastures are getting short. A large acreage of wheat will be planted here if



rain comes soon, so the fields can be prepared. Hay, \$8; corn, 75c; milk, \$1.95 a cwt.; hogs, \$12; eggs, 22c.—Robert Creamer.

Barber—Hot winds recently have done a great deal of damage to spring crops. Threshing is almost completed; a large amount of the wheat is being placed in the bin.—J. W. Bibb.

Cowley—The weather has been hot and dry, and the row crops and pastures are needing rain badly. Plowing for wheat and putting up prairie hay are the order of the day. The prairie hay crop is light, and it contains a good deal of weeds. Stock is doing fairly well on pasture.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—The threshing of Sweet clover and alfalfa has been in progress for the last week. The seed is of excellent quality, and the yields were good. Water is low in the wells; many farmers have been obliged to haul water for stock. Grapes are about done, and are selling for cents a pound. Wild grapes are plentiful, also.—Mrs. G. L. Gienn.

Elk—The weather has been exceptionally dry for the last four weeks. Crops are damaged badly. Hay making is in progress, and some corn has been cut. Cattle are being shipped from several pastures on account of a lack of water. More than the usual amount of road work is being done.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—The weather is very dry, and corn is almost a failure. Kafir is waiting for rain. Pastures are very poor; some farmers are feeding straw. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, \$1; kafir, \$1; eggs, 20c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather has been warm and dry. Fields which have been worked are green with volunteer wheat, but farmers are busy trying to kill it. Feed crops are doing well. Some farmers are still busy threshing. Flies are causing considerable injury to stock. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 70c; kafir and milo, 65c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather is hot and dry. Crops are burning up and pastures are brown. Some threshing is still being done. A few farmers have started to work down the lister ridges; others are waiting for rain. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 70c; barley, 60c; eggs, 20c; cream, 33c; butter, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been dry and windy. Most of the wheat ground has been prepared; the acreage will be smaller than last year. Feed prospects are not very promising. Pastures are in fairly good condition, considering the lack of moisture, and livestock is doing reasonably well.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather has been hot and dry. The corn crop will be very light. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 40c; corn, 80c; butter, 40c; eggs, 22c; heavy hens, 16c; light hens, 18c; broilers, 22c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The heat has been intense for several days, and the weather has been very dry. Corn is past help, and the sorghums are suffering greatly. Stock on pastures being fed hay and corn fodder. Potatoes digging is finished.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—The soil is dry; we need rain badly. Considerable summer plowing has been done. The county bond issue for the construction of hard surface roads was defeated by a vote of about three to one. Pastures are short. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 75c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Corn and feed crops need rain badly. There likely will be a shortage of feed next winter unless we get more moisture soon. Livestock is doing well. Grass is exceptionally good. A large proportion of the wheat land already is plowed.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—The weather has been very hot and dry. Pastures are getting short. Plowing is about half done. Wheat averaged about 13 bushels an acre. Feed will be scarce next winter. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 90c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—Dry and hot weather has injured crops and pastures greatly. Alfalfa is at a standstill. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, 82c; hens, 19c; springs, 23c; eggs, 18c to 25c.—E. R. Griffith.

McPherson—Corn needs rain badly. Feed will be scarce next winter; the crops of alfalfa have been very light. Considerable progress has been made with the wheat plowing, but many farmers have quit, because of the dry soil. Silo filling has begun. Many pastures are short of feed and water. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 80c; butter, 35c; eggs, 22c.—F. M. Shields.

News—Dry, windy weather continues. The corn crop is about ruined, and the soil is too dry to plow with stubble bottoms; some farmers are using disk plows. Pastures are getting short. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 65c; corn, 85c; cream, 30c.—James McHill.

Osage—Corn has been standing the dry weather remarkably well. Kafir is not injured, but the crop will have short stalks. Tomatoes and sweet potatoes are doing well on rich soil. Eggs are scarce, and the price should advance soon. Haying is in full blast; prairie hay is making about 3/4 ton an acre; alfalfa is short, and the next crop will be light.—H. L. Ferris.

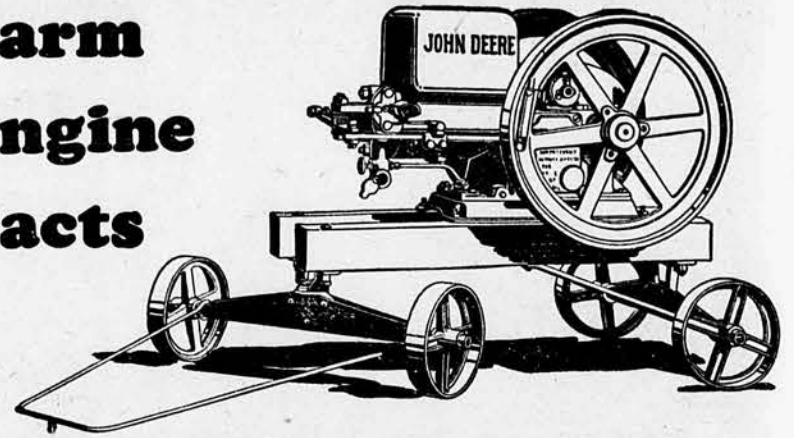
Phillips—The weather is fine, except that the crops need rain badly. The soil has been rather dry all summer, and more moisture will be required to mature the feed crops.—J. B. Hicks.

Republic—Local showers over the county do but little good on account of the hot winds. There is not much chance for the corn except on the late planting. Good progress has been made with the plowing. Alfalfa and Sweet clover which were left for seed will produce good yields.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—The weather has been hot and dry, altho a few localities have received good showers. Corn is badly injured, and pastures are very short. The soil is too dry to plow. The melon crop is ruined, except in a few places where the soil is sandy. Fruit also is suffering. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 21c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 32c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Sedgwick—The weather recently has been hard on growing crops. Grass is short and dry. Corn has been burned beyond recovery on the uplands. Streams are drying up, and the mercury has reached 108 two days recently with no sign of relief in sight. Two

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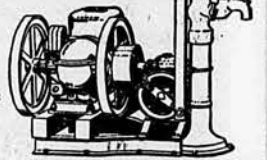
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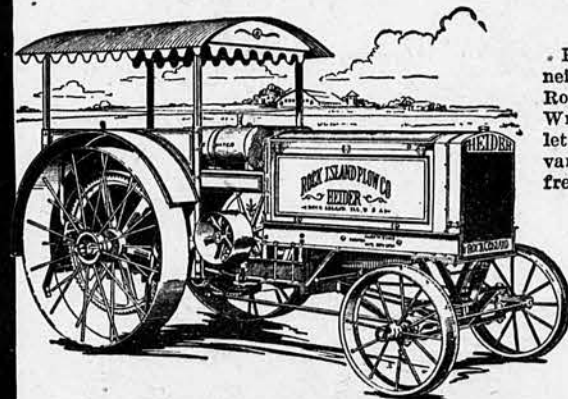
The few good days you could get in the field with your horses last spring, your neighbor did twice the work you did—because he used a

Rock Island "Heider" Tractor

Thousands of farmers are this year seeing the good results their neighbors are getting and are buying tractors—many of them Rock Island "Heider" Tractors—a success for nearly eighteen years, because of its friction transmission. Merely move lever forward or back to increase or

decrease speed—no transmission gears to clash, grind or strip.

Three sizes—9-16, 12-20, and 15-27 horse-power. Equipped with powerful heavy duty Waukesha motor, noted for easy starting, smooth running, and always developing rated horse-power.



Keep up with your neighbors by using a Rock Island "Heider." Write us today for booklet describing its advantages to you. Ask for free booklet M-50.

Rock Island
Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.

public sales were held here a few days ago, with satisfactory prices. Farmers are cutting a very short crop of prairie hay. The second crop of Sudan grass also was short. Farmers are working down the wheat ground.—W. J. Roof.

Riley—Corn on the prairies has been injured severely, and it will make very little grain. Silos will be filled and other fields will be cut for fodder. Plowing is nearly all finished and the usual acreage of wheat will be sown. The hay crop will be very light. Eggs, 22c; corn, 88c; wheat, \$1.20.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Dry weather still continues. Feed crops are suffering from a lack of moisture. No plowing has been done recently. Farming is at a standstill. Eggs, 20c; cream, 23c; bran, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.17.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Most sections of the county continue extremely dry. Very little plowing has been done. All crops are suffering because of a lack of moisture. Feed likely will be scarce next winter.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—Good progress has been made on seedbed preparation for wheat. The soil is dry, and the corn and feed crops will be short. The specialists on the wheat train, which was in this county recently, gave some fine talks, which were well received. Farmers have made considerable progress here in the last few years with crop rotation and in the building of a diversified type of farming; they don't put so many eggs in one basket. Public sales are just starting; cows, chickens and machinery sell especially well. Wheat, \$1.15; barley, 60c; corn, 70c; cream, 30c; chickens, 22c; eggs, 19c.—Harry Andrews.

Trego—The weather has been hot and dry; corn and feed crops are drying up; feed will be scarce next winter. Threshing is about finished. The average yield of wheat for the county will be about 12 bushels an acre. Pastures have dried up and stock is getting thin. Farmers are disking for wheat. Wheat, \$1.18; barley, 50c; oats, 50c; eggs, 18c; cream, 33c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wilson—Threshing is almost completed; yields have been good. Some prairie hay is being baled; the crop is rather light. Much progress is being made with wheat plowing; a large acreage will be planted in the fall. A few farm sales have been held, at which fairly high prices have prevailed. The county needs rain badly; stock water is getting low.—A. E. Burgess.

The Road to Joycoy

From the Cleveland Plaindealer:

It is 56 miles from Manter to Joycoy, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has just granted to the Dodge City & Cimarron Valley Railway permission to construct an extension to cover the distance. Manter is in Kansas, but Joycoy is in Colorado, and most of the railway will be in Colorado.

Joycoy, which will be the terminus of the new railroad, has (or is) a general store and has no population except the storekeeper. The really important places on the line are two in number, Springfield, an incorporated town with a population of 600, and Vilas, a hopeful metropolis with 75 inhabitants.

Yet it is expected that the road to Joycoy will have a great importance. It is estimated that after five years it will be taking out from a region hitherto barren of transportation facilities 1½ million bushels of wheat, 3 million bushels of coarse grains, 7,000 tons of broomcorn and 1,700 cars of

livestock. Manifestly such a road is worth while.

There seems to be something wildly romantic in building 56 miles of railway out to a solitary general store on the Colorado plains; a railway which will directly communicate only with the 600 souls of Springfield and the 75 citizens of Vilas and the lonesome storekeeper at Joycoy. Imagine the excitement at Springfield and Vilas, and try to picture the enthusiasm of Joycoy's population of one when the iron horse comes! It will be the thrill of railway pioneering all over again.

Springfield and Vilas and Joycoy will all grow. Land that is now mere waste will become productive, and the problem of feeding our American millions will be made just a little simpler. This is an era of abandoning useless and unprofitable railroads, but it also should be an era of building new roads where roads are needed, and who can doubt that the road to Joycoy is greatly needed both by the inhabitant of Joycoy and by the people of the United States.

Father in the Home

There is a deep-rooted desire buried in the heart of every red-blooded American pater familias to hie himself into the kitchen and there ply the dish cloth and concoct strange viands in a saucepan.

Papas and husbands are incurably domestic at heart, opines one Mrs. Frank Gilbreth, club woman of New Jersey.

And her great American home cure-all is to let papa unbottle some of his latent domesticity. In short, many homes are wrecked because mamma insists that it's her house and, politely speaking, papa should mind his own business.

"I know a wife who for years wore herself out with crying babies, not permitting her husband to be disturbed by them," says she. "Finally the husband took over the management of the last baby and it was the best one they ever had."

One should snicker at the good woman, we suppose. But we are inclined to believe that she knows whereof she speaks.

We are all forced to admit that many willing fathers are quelled in their home labor attempts by a wife's hands-off attitude.

When women admit that homes are a bi-sexual product, they may get along much better!

Colonel Thompson in the Philippines was amazed to find the local scientists extracting sugar from the nipa palm. Some day the scientists will be getting blood out of turnips, and the war debt problem will be solved.



For the man who wants good moderate-priced tires

BUCKEYES are made for the man who wants good dependable tires but who does not feel that he needs the *extra* service of the regular higher-priced Kelly-Springfield cords and balloon cords.

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If you are looking for moderate priced tires, don't fail to ask the nearest Kelly dealer to show you the Buckeye line. It will pay you.

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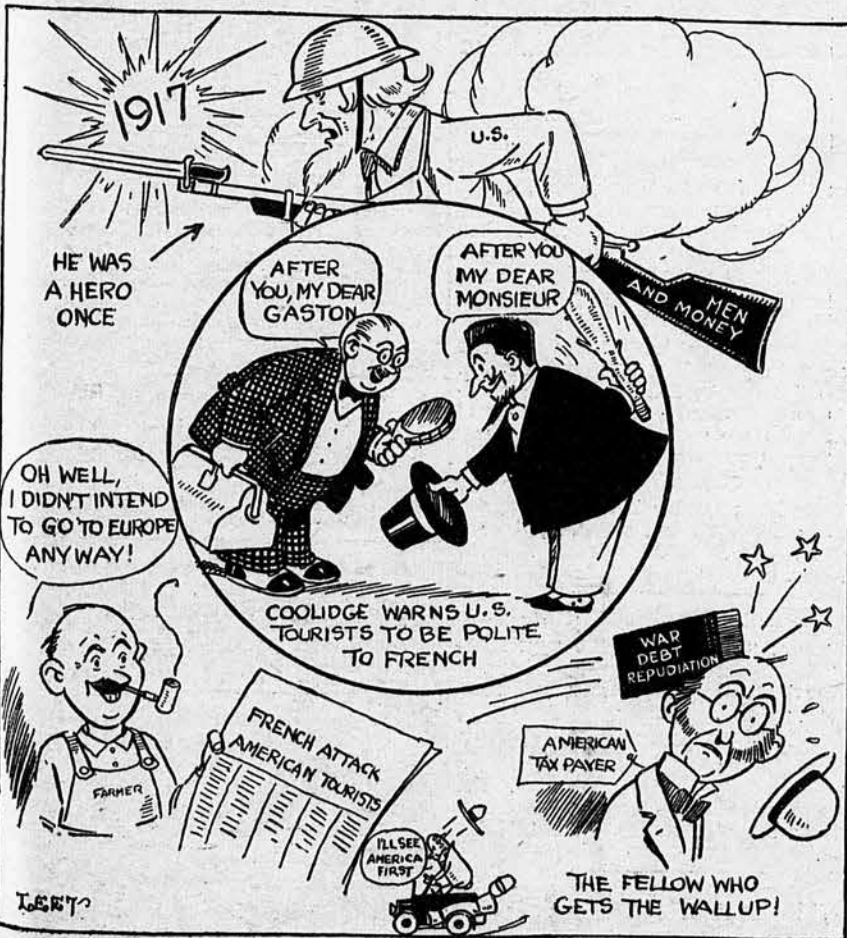
Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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Most recipes are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here are some that are different. Housewives want a Cook Book with recipes calling for only such ingredients as nearly everyone has on their shelf and at the same time contains only the best proved and tested recipes. Thousands of our readers are now using the Country Cook Book.

Each Recipe a Prize Winner

This Book contains accurate rules and measurements for making bread, biscuits and home made yeast. There are thirty-six different salad recipes, thirty-two recipes for fruit and egg desserts, seventy-three for loaf and layer cakes and sixty-eight for pies, puddings, cookies and wafers. There are also many hints and suggestions for different ways of canning and preserving.

RIGHT NOW

As vegetables are hurrying toward delicious maturity and fruit beginning to glow with promise of rich flavor and sweetness, there are many canning problems to confront the busy housewife. We are going to give each one of our readers this Cook Book of 1,000 tested recipes as a reward for sending in a one-year renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer and we will also enter the six-months' trial subscription of a neighbor all for 25 cents. Fill out the coupon below and when it is received, we will extend your subscription, send you the Cook Book and a postcard will be mailed to your neighbor or friend stating that Capper's Farmer is being sent to them for six months with your compliments.

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Some Matchmaker

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers was ridiculing the proposed campaign to abolish short skirts. "The modern girl's dress isn't a menace to morality," she said. "It encourages morality. The percentage of marriages has increased since dress has become more—well, more modern."

Mrs. Rogers added with a laugh: "I heard a story the other day about a woman who entertained a dozen modern young men and girls at her country house during the holidays. Well, when that gay dozen left for home there were 22 engagements among the party."

Sure Way

The lady shopper had ordered about everything hauled down from the shelves.

"I don't see just the right thing," she decided at last. "I want to surprise my husband on his birthday." "Well," suggested the exhausted clerk, "why don't you hide behind a chair and yell 'Boo!' at him?"

No Noodle?

"Say," yelled the traffic officer, "what do you mean by speeding along like a mad man? You'll kill somebody! Why don't you use your noodle?"

"Noodle?" gasped the new car owner, "where in heck is the noodle? I pushed and pulled and jiggered every darn thing on the dashboard, and I couldn't stop her."

Educated Deer

The old days when herds of buffalo often impeded railroad transportation on the Western Plains were recalled here when State Game Commissioner Roland Parvin received a letter from 500 deer stopping a train on the Mof-fat road.—Denver dispatch in a Nashville paper.

The Reason

A gloomy young poet sent a poem to a magazine. It was entitled, "Why Am I Alive?" The editor returned with a slip, on which was typed, "Because you sent this instead of bringing it to me personally."

Hard Work

Millie: "What does he do for a living?" Tillie: "He's an animal trainer." Millie: "My word!" Tillie: "Yes, he pets dears."

Undying

Mary: "Do you love me, dear?" Jack: "Dearly, sweetheart." Mary: "Would you die for me?" Jack: "Why, no, my pet; mine is an undying love."

The Why

Push: "Say, what makes you so darned talkative?" Pull: "Well, my father was an Irishman, and my mother was a woman."

Shampooed

Cop—"What's the idea of stalling on the main street?" Fair One (absently)—"I just washed my car and I can't do a thing with it!"

The Latest Transgression

Critic—"It's a positive sin to deface walls with paintings like that." Waggish Friend—"A case of mural turpitude, so to speak."

Leggo There!

"What did your grandfather say when they amputated his leg?" "He yelled, 'Hey, what's comin' off here?'"

Didn't Know

He asked her where he could kiss her. She said, "Oh, don't you know?" And when he shook his fat head She told him where to go.

Real Salesman?

The Jones family bought the auto they did because the earnest young salesman— Laughed at all Mr. Jones's jokes. Told Mrs. Jones she couldn't have a daughter that old.

Told Susie she looked like Mary Pickford, and dated her for a dance. Told Willie Jones he had a build like Dempsey.

Said the Jones baby took after both parents.

And only smiled when the Jones Airedale nipped him.

No Publicity Wanted

A man attacked by two highway-men put up a terrific fight. Finally he was overcome and searched. All they found on him was a dime. The bandits were amazed.

"Say," exclaimed one, "you don't mean to tell us you put up a battle like that for a measly dime. Why, we almost had to kill you."

"Well," answered the victim, "the truth of the matter is I didn't want my financial condition exposed."

Prelude

A man was sitting by a hole in the ice when a curious chap came over. "Aren't you cold?" asked the newcomer.

"Nope."

"Caught any fish?"

"Nope."

"What are you waiting for?"

"My partner. He's down under the ice looking things over."

Criterion

Mrs. Newlywed, earphones clamped down, was listening absorbedly to the radio.

"What are you getting, dear?" asked her husband.

"A lecture on how to bring up children," she answered.

"What—you mean—you mean—" "I don't mean anything. But I can check up on my mother, can't I?"

A Hunting He Would Go

Jazztus: "Yo' say yo' is gwine huntin'? Why, man, yo' gun ain't even loadified!"

Florlan: "Ah knows dat. It am always de unloaded guns what kills people."

Sentiment Uncalled For

He came home and, as they say in the movies, found his wife sewing on a tiny garment.

"My dear, my dear!" he cried. "Don't be silly," she replied. "This is my new dinner gown."

Rough on Choir Ladies

37,000 ALTOS ARE MISSED BY STATE Number Junked or Taken from Minnesota, Holm Reports. —Headlines in a St. Paul paper.

Locked Horns

"I can't get along with my wife." "Nonsense! Where there's a will there's a way." "Not in this case; it is where there's a will there's a won't."

Mixed Foursomes

Over the hills to the poorhouse, Father and mother and I— Mother bought mining stock, father tried oil, And that is the reason why.

Handy

"Do you ever have to walk the floor with your baby?" asked Brown. "No," replied Green. "I'm a postman and I simply take the baby to work with me every day."

Goin' West to Kill Injuns

Forty Nick Carter books, very good condition, for 22 cal. revolver, 5 or 6 shooter.—Ad in a New York Tabloid Shocker.

Before the Operation

Doctor: "You have acute appendicitis." Fair Patient: "Oh, doctor, you flatter me."

The Split

"I believe that half of what the newspapers print is untrue." "That must be the half the tabloids print."

We Didn't Know Trains Could

CAN SEALS SWIM AS FAST AS TRAINS? —Headlines in the Atlanta Journal.

Factory to Farmer At Wholesale Buy Direct Save Money Here's Our 1926 Harness Leader 100,000 Farmers Now Act \$39.75 really BUY AT WHOLESALE

7 1/2 in. crown 5 in. brim No. 555 \$6.45 Write for NEW CATALOG of cowboys' wearing apparel and riding equipment.

LIGHTNING HAY BALERS HORSE POWER BELT POWER Combined Press and Engine Write us KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.

Save \$10 to \$20 on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer.

Playford Concrete Silo Concrete and steel throughout. Equipped with steel ladder and chute. We pay the freight and erect the silo complete.

Windmill Prices Reduced Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER NO Blowing in Snowing Down Freezing

Lock-Joint Concrete Stave SILO Best Quality Concrete Rust Proof Reinforcing

Headquarters for Livestock engravings Write for prices Capper Engraving Co.

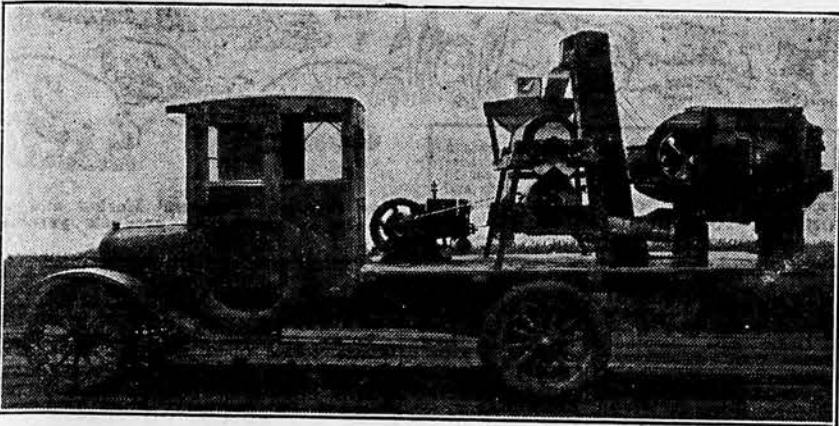
LEARN TELEGRAPHY Students Earn Board While Learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry.

FARM WAGONS High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds.

A LITTLE READING Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

Played Doctor to Sick Wheat

Salina Business Men Bought Two Machines and Treated Enough Seed to Plant 12,000 Acres



One Unit of Seed Treating Outfits Sent Out by Salina Chamber of Commerce. The Machine at the Back of the Truck Cleans the Seed Before It is Elevated into the Treating Apparatus. A Small Gasoline Engine Supplies Power

THE Salina Chamber of Commerce played doctor to sick wheat seed in Saline county, last year and from September 14 to October 3, this organization had enough seed treated to plant 12,000 acres. The Chamber of Commerce and the local banks bought two cleaning machines and two treating outfits. These were mounted on trucks and put to work. Letters were sent to all wheat growers asking just how much seed they wanted to treat and when, and routes were made up from the replies that were received. Two men were hired at \$8.50 a day to go with the machines. It cost the farmers 5 cents a bushel for getting their seed treated. The actual cost was higher than that, but the Chamber of Commerce paid the difference. It took 1,300 pounds of copper carbonate, at the rate of 3 ounces to the bushel, to treat the wheat. One farmer said that he could tell a great difference in his wheat this year as compared to the stand in 1925 when untreated seed was planted. He took 15 cents dockage last year but doesn't expect to again. The machines will put in a much longer season during 1926.

A good many Saline county boys and girls have been selling high grade eggs this season for hatching purposes. This is the result of a poultry project sponsored by the Salina Chamber of Commerce. Three years ago 336 settings of eggs were given out, the next year 347 settings and this year 100 settings. Close records have been kept on these settings and reports have been made every 60 days. The fact that 96 boys and girls who received settings of eggs had entries in the Golden Belt Poultry Show in 1925 is some evidence of the interest that has been created.

County wide school day was the new feature developed by the Salina business men this spring. All the schools in the county were invited to take part in numerous contests, in a big parade and to have a happy time together. Thirty-nine schools were represented. This will be an annual event.

Color Sergeant's Hat

From the New York World:
"What are the bugles blowin' for?" said Files on Parade.
"I've lost my bloody bloomin' 'at," the Color Sergeant said.
"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Files on Parade.
"I'm dreadin' what I've got to face," the Color Sergeant said.

It happened the other day, when the Crown Prince of Sweden reviewed the cadets at West Point. Everything was beautiful. The companies were swinging by with that perfect rhythm for which they are famous, the officers were puffed up with pride, the reporters were searching their minds for adjectives.

Then a gust of wind carried away the color sergeant's hat. But, alas, it was a calamity far surpassing the capacity of these poor words to indicate. For it immediately became apparent that there existed a dreadful hiatus in the military code of conduct. For while this code prescribes what to do when the barracks catches fire, when the kitchen police rebel against the cook and when the commander of

the company is found to be intoxicated, it prescribes absolutely nothing to do when the color sergeant loses his hat.

So the hat stayed there. It stayed on the ground, that is, but it didn't stay still. It lay in the way of the oncoming battalions, and some of these booted it hither and some booted it yon until, finally, a battered wreck, it landed in front of the Crown Prince himself. But did he do anything about it? He did not. He waited until the last cadet had marched by, and then he turned to the commanding general and complimented him on the appearance of the troops—but not on the appearance of the hat. And, we regret to say, so anxious were the reporters to catch their trains that they failed to ascertain the final disposition of this grave matter, so that we are unable to say what became of the hat, and, still more deplorable, we are unable to say what became of the color sergeant.

Four Trials For Alfalfa

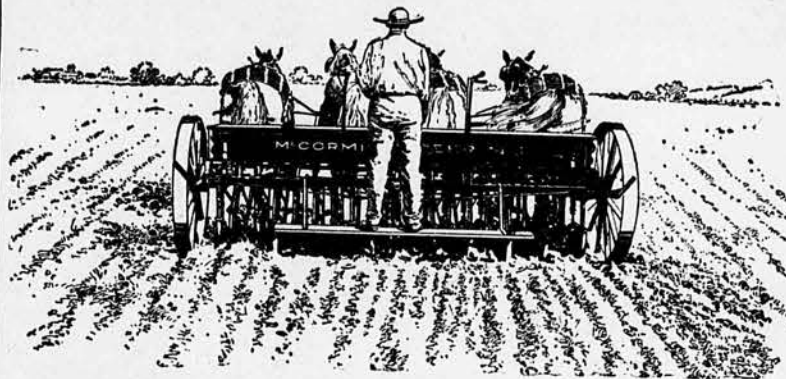
John Rankin, Johnson county, tried to get a stand of alfalfa on a 40-acre field for three years and failed. He tried fall and spring seeding but every time the alfalfa would come up, turn yellow and die. His soil was acid, a test proved. Mr. Rankin got a car of 50 tons of lime and spread it on 25 acres, 2 tons to the acre. It was too late to get more lime, so he planted the entire 40 acres thinking he might get a stand on the unlimed ground the same as where lime had been spread.

By midsummer the line between the limed and unlimed areas could be seen from a quarter of a mile distant. There was one place where heavy rains had washed lime on unlimed ground, and alfalfa grew in a circle as far as the lime had been washed over. On the limed ground the alfalfa was a rich, dark color. On unlimed it was a sickly yellow, with lots of weeds and foxtail mixed in.

The next fall Mr. Rankin got another car of lime and put on 15 acres that were not limed the year before and resowed to alfalfa. He used Grimm seed at the rate of 9 pounds to the acre. This is rather unusual, according to C. A. Jones, assistant county agent in Johnson county, as most folks sow around 15 to 20 pounds an acre. The first three cuttings last year baled off 5 tons to the acre, and the fourth made another ton. This one liming operation sold a good many Johnson county folks on its value.

The lime cost Mr. Rankin \$1.50 a ton f. o. b. his station. It cost around \$1 an acre for hauling and spreading—but it meant the difference between a crop or no crop. Rankin had planted three times and failed, so there was a loss of \$300. It would have paid him to lime in the first place. Of course, to this \$300 loss must be added loss of time in using land and cost of seedbed preparation each time.

The woman who used to astonish her husband by getting the family's vacation wardrobe into one trunk is now living up to her reputation by getting an antique cupboard into the sedan.



McCormick-Deering Double-Run and Fluted Feed Grain Drills

THE makers of these grain drills have taken advantage of every opportunity to produce sturdy, dependable, machines that will stand up under all seeding conditions. As a result of this policy McCormick-Deering drills are being used by a large and rapidly increasing number of grain farmers.

Among the many good features embodied in the construction are light draft, easy operation, simplicity, and adaptability to all classes of soil. Each drill is built to plant accurately and to cover the seed properly. Even sowing means even growing and bigger grain profits.

The McCormick-Deering dealer in your community will show you these drills any time. Call on him—he will serve you well.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

"Good equipment makes a good farmer better"

KANSAS FREE FAIR

"THE FAIR WHERE YOU WALK RIGHT IN"

TOPEKA, SEPT. 13-18

SEE IT — SEE IT

"1776" THE NIGHT SHOW SUPREME



Night show—5 nights
Monday to Friday inclusive

Conceived to celebrate the sesquicentennial, it is the nation's most spectacular and vivid outdoor night show portrayed by 500 actors, trained pyrotechnicians, tons of fireworks and earth rocking—and detonations of high explosives. Big time circus acts, bands—all on a 30 acre stage.

FAST HORSES—FAST AUTOS

Contests—Games—Carnivals. Many new features—Government Exhibits—Hound Dogs—Dancing—Singing—Marshall's Band—Grain, Stock and Machinery Exhibits—Reduced rates.

THE BIGGEST FAIR IN KANSAS

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings
Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED
SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, Iowa.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL
LUMBER: CARLOT'S, WHOLESALE, direct mill to consumer, low prices, first class stock, prompt shipments. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.
LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK, direct from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES
600-MILE RADIO—\$295. NEEDS NO tubes nor batteries. Simplest long distance radio made. 250,000 already have them. Sent postpaid. Order direct from this ad. Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
GOOD LAUNDRY WITH ELECTRIC equipment, for sale account sickness; write George Daines, Wakeeney, Kan.
FOR RENT: ONE BRICK BUILDING, new; wish man who can put in good stock of general merchandise. Only one small store in town of 150. Large territory and good location, and rent is right. Write J. B. Elliff, Otego, Kan.
FOR SALE—CASH: GOOD CLEAN STOCK general merchandise, located in rich farming district, will invoice around \$4500 with around \$900 additional in fixtures. Have good trade, rent cheap, but wish to dissolve partnership. Write C. C. S., Box 67, Winkler, Kan.

PAINT
"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO
HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.
SPECIAL SALE—HOMESPUN TOBACCO, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1.00, twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

DOGS
WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Reagan's Kennel, Riley, Kan.
COLLIES, BLACK SHEPHERDS, BROWN English puppies, E. Ricketta, Kincaid, Kan.
WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES; AL- so Fox terriers. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.
WANTED: 100, WEEK; ALL YEAR; White Spitz-Eskimo puppies, Sunnyside Kennels, Havenaville, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING
TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossitone prints, Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalla, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE
FRESH YEAST FOR BREAD, POUND 35c. Lorena Wing, Marlonthal, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
FOR SALE: ONE 4 CYLINDER 20-40 MIN-neapolis tractor, \$900.00. Consumers Sand Co., Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE: LARGE POWER CANE MILL and syrup making equipment. All in first class condition. J. G. Casabier & Son, Earlton, Kan.

FOR SALE: FAIRBANKS-MORSE ENGINE and dynamo complete with drive belt, in good condition, large enough for lighting small town. Otego Light Plant, Otego, Kan.
ROCK ISLAND 15-30 TRACTOR WITH TWO bottom No. 12 R. I. tractor plows, plowed less than 75 acres. Will sell for \$125 cash. Good bargain. Oursler Hdwo. Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Haults at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Haults at from \$250 to \$500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
PURE HARVEST QUEEN SEED WHEAT. Order now. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
CERTIFIED ALFALFA SEED 22c PER pound. Kanred seed wheat \$2.00 per bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.
PURE CERTIFIED TURKEY RED SEED wheat, A. No. 1 quality. Write for samples and prices. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.
PURE, CERTIFIED KANRED SEED wheat, high quality. Write for sample and quotation. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.
CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED, GROWN from seed treated for smut; Fulcaster or Dunbar Currel. Accompany check with order two dollars per bushel, sacked, Mound Valley, Kansas. F. J. Pickett, Galena, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED, PURITY 96%, \$6.50 PER bushel; Scarified White Sweet Clover, purity 96%, \$4.20; bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Bags free. Send for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

RUG WEAVING
BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY
WHITE EXTRACT HONEY; 120 POUNDS \$11.00; 60 pounds \$6.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.
THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

CORN HARVESTER
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kan.

WOOL
WOOL WANTED; HIGHEST PRICES paid. J. S. Geiger Fur Co., 413 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

POULTRY
Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS
QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8 HUN- dred. Reds, Rocks \$9.50. Wyandottes, Orpingtons \$10. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUAL- ity. 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.
BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- tons and Wyandottes, \$9.00. Leghorns, \$8.00. Assorted \$7.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
BUSH'S SUMMER CHICKS. ALL LEG- horns \$8.00; Anconas, Barred Rocks, Single Reds \$9.50; Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Minorcas, \$10.00; Assorted, \$8.50. Immediate live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
CHIX COD. WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEG- horns; Anconas, 100-\$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, \$9.50. Mixed, \$8.00. Capper Hatchery, Elgin, Iowa.
FALL CHICKS FROM STOCK BLOOD- tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, 8 cents up. Catalog. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.
BEST QUALITY CHICKS: AUGUST, SEP- tember delivery. Leghorns \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9; Langhans \$10. Assorted \$7, postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES on 12 leading varieties. Backed by fourteen years reputation for quality and satisfaction. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.
QUALITY CHICKS. STATE ACCREDITED. Per 100: Leghorns \$9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas \$10; Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; L. Brahmas \$15; Assorted \$7; Large assorted \$9. Live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PROFITABLE Chicks. The Sunflower strain of Baby Chicks are superior and produce high returns in the fall. The cockerels grow fast and the pullets make wonderful Summer layers. Write for my big reduction on August and September chicks. Valuable Poultry Book Free. Sunflower Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box F3, Newton, Kan.

LEGHORNS
PURE ENGLISH AND TANORED S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

APRIL COCKERELS; LARGE SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 each. Edgar Calkins, Morland, Kan.
TOM BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from imported stock, \$1.00. Harry Baker, Louisville, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON WHITE LEGHORN pullets for sale. Right stage of development for winter laying, \$1.25. Paul M. Forster, Lebanon, Kan.
BEST TO BE FOUND, TANORED WHITE Leghorns; cockerels 15 for \$12.00. April 1st hatch. Pure Park's Barred Rock hens for sale. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGH- est pedigreed blood lines, S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs, extra choice cockerels, bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

MINORCAS
S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, S. C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead, Kan.
S. C. W. MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.25; also pullets. Hugh Scott, Mankato, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK- erels, \$1.50. Taylor Sturgeon, Sterling, Kan.

ORPINGTONS
CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, half Byers blood, now \$2.50. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS
"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, 121 PR- miums. Weaned chicks and adult stock. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS
MAUD SMITH 300-EGG STRAIN ROSE comb cockerels worth \$5, now \$2 and \$3. Pedigreed cocks \$3. Ernest Powell, Alden, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Midsummer Day Dream

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS, HENS, COX, AND other poultry wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Lousy Hens and Chickens can't lay or grow properly. Lice and mites kill thousands. We have discovered a sure method of getting rid of them.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

GOOD GRADE GUERNSEY COWS, FRESH and springers. Dry weather prices. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

HOGS

100% O. I. C. PIGS. PETERSON & SON, Osage City, Kansas, Rt. 1.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE SPRING RAMS, J. A. Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Eyerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—480 acres of choice wheat land. Samuel Andrews, Syracuse, Kan.

Santa Fe Railroad Lands

Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance, long time, six per cent interest.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

FOR SALE—One of the best level square sections of wheat land in Gove County, Kan., located in a Catholic neighborhood and only 1 mi. from the big Catholic Church at Buffalo Park, Kan. 600 acres in cultivation. Price \$37.50 per acre on good terms.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—Eastern Colorado irrigated farm. Sure crops. Bargain for quick sale. Write owner, Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

GEORGIA

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. Write for book on opportunities. Truck, Corn, Fruit, Hogs, Cattle, Dairying, Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville, Georgia.

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 acre farms. Prices \$400 and up; terms to suit. Big list free. Ward, Ava, Mo.

TEXAS

FOR SALE by owner, a high class, well improved farm near Austin, at a real bargain. Write Route 7, Box 101, Austin, Texas.

WYOMING

GOING STOCK RANCH fully equipped. Now is the time—cattle are scarce in U. S. and prices good. The man who buys this stocked ranch can become independent in a short time.

WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—Fine 900 acre timberland with white pine and other hardwood timber. All in a square. All fenced with steel posts.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

10 ROOM modern house. Center of Public school and K. U. Anna Fritzel, Lawrence, Kansas, Telephone 1334.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—360 ACRE GRAIN and dairy farm in St. Charles County, Mo. Chas. P. Norton, St. Charles, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED from owners, with or without crops, immediate or fall delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

53 Million Miles of Wire

There is a total of more than 53 million miles of telephone wire in the United States today. Of this, 47,278,758 miles serve as exchange wire and 6,321,242 as toll wire.

The Prohibitionists are trying to revive that party, and if the effort is successful the Democrats also may get the idea there is some hope.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson 468 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

R. C. Watson & Sons of Altoona write that they have a great bunch of well colored Spotted Polands. The farm is located on the Capital Hill Highway and the senior member of this firm has bred pure bred swine for over twenty-five years.

W. T. McBride, probably the best known Duroc breeder in Eastern Kansas will hold a sale of bred sows and gilts Sept. 1. The number selling is fewer than usual but the same good quality and size are included.

A. E. Johnson, proprietor of the Elmdale Stock Farm, Greensburg, has what is most likely the largest and best herd of Shorthorn cattle to be seen in the Southwest.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Sale of 20th Century Herd of Red Polls

I will sell my herd of pure bred Red Polls at my farm, 2 1/2 miles east of Quinter, Kan., on U. P. H. on August 25

General farm sale first and the cattle will sell after dinner. This herd consists of 6 young bulls, 6 to 12 months old, 5 good cows with young calves by side and 9 cows and heifers that will freshen this fall.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Angus Herd for Sale

On account of dry weather and poor pastures, we offer our herd of Reg. Angus cattle for immediate sale. 24 cows, 14 spring calves, 3 young bulls and one herd bull.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

INTRODUCING The Elmdale Stock Farm

A choice collection of over 100 head of Shorthorn cattle. Some of the best blood and comparing well with the good herds of America.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls 7 to 24 mos. old, \$75 to \$200. Representing some of the very best blood lines of the breed.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

For Sale—20 head of one and two-year-old heifers. Also 35 head of big spring calves and 2 yr. bulls.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Registered Holstein Cows

Fresh October and November, also bred heifer coming two this fall. Herd sire King Marco Mead Alcartra 286137 grandson of Tilly Alcartra.

COWLES HOLSTEINS

Baby bull for sale, also choice young cows and heifers. Some will freshen soon.

HOLSTEIN SALE AUG. 31

One mile east of McCracken, Kan. 32 registered and high grades. One of the best Holstein herds in west central Kansas.

Reg. Holstein Bulls

Choice individuals ready for service. From large, heavy producing stock of best blood lines. Also bull calves. Federal accredited. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

DISPERSAL SALE

Forty-five head, well selected Hood Farm breeding second week of November. Accredited herd with C. T. A. records. Peace Creek Jersey Farm. Chas. Fritzmeler, Stafford, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

EXTRA GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAMS

One 3 yrs. old \$60; one 2 yrs old \$50; Ram lambs \$15-\$20 each. Maple Hill Farm, Clarence Lacey, Phone 260, Meriden, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS

E. E. Hall, Bayard, Ks.

Pure bred live stock and farm sales auctioneer

DUROC HOGS



Duroc Bred Sow Sale

as good as we ever produced. Selling on farm half mile west of Parker

Wednesday, Sept. 1

About thirty head sired by or bred to our big herd boars, Great I Am Jr., Wonder I Am and Col. Sults. There is no better Duroc breeding and never a time better to buy. Write for catalog. All popular strains represented.

W. T. McBRIDE, Parker, (Linn Co.), Kansas Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer

BIG TYPE—PUREBRED DUROCS

Quick maturing. World's champion blood lines. Farm-ers' prices. Bred sows and gilts. Spring boars and gilts. THE THOMAS FARMS, Pleasanton, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Offering bred gilts, sows, serviceable boars, spring boars. Write me your wants. Twenty years a breeder. I guarantee satisfaction. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. 1924 Kansas champion heads our herd. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Ellen Dale and Walnut Grove Breeding Farms

2 1/2 miles southeast of Altoona on Capitol H. H.

Offers spring boars and gilts sired by Jack O'Boy 122717. He was sired by Jack O'Diamonds, world's grand Champion. Also will sell a few tried sows. The pigs are the easy feeding, big type with size and quality. Hogs guaranteed or no trade. Describe what you want.

R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

Spotted Poland Boars

Boars by Greater Wildwood. Some by a son of Archback Rainbow. Also gilts. Priced to sell quick. E. F. Detrich & Son, Chapman, Ka.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

PUBLIC SALE AUGUST 25

15 fall gilts bred for fall farrow, 10 spring gilts, 15 spring boars, 40 stock pigs, all purebred Poland Chinas. Sale at farm at 2 p. m. to close a partnership.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Hogs. Spring pigs, either sex, 12 wks. old \$17.50 to \$25 ea. Pairs and trios not akin. Fall boars of 200 lbs. priced right. Sows for fall farrow. Shipped C. O. D. on approval.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRES Well grown winter pigs, either sex, twenty-five and thirty dollars each. Weanling pigs by Grand champion boar at Sedalia, Kansas City and Denver same price. Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Fairfield Farm Ayrshires

Now offering a splendid selection of cows and heifers in milk or calving soon, bred to greatest producing sires of the breed. Bargains in a few bull calves from heavy producing cows that will improve any herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two-thirds our sales to old satisfied customers.

David G. Page, Rt. 8, Topeka



For the long, hot grind buy oil on specifications

KANSAS DEALERS

Abilene..... Bert McCullough
 Albert..... Home Oil Co.
 Almena..... Almena Oil Co.
 Altamont..... Altamont Oil Co.
 Americus..... Americus Oil Co.
 Andale..... Fourquet Oil Co.
 Antelope..... Bert McCullough
 Anthony..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.
 Arnold..... H. A. Norris
 Atchison..... Donovan & Conlan Oil Co.
 Attica..... Attica Oil Co.
 Aulne..... Bert McCullough
 Axtell..... Wolf Filling Station
 Baxter Springs..... Service Belt Oil Co.
 Bavaria..... Bavaria Home Oil Co.
 Baxter Springs..... Santa Fe Mining Co.
 Bellaire..... Bellaire Oil Co.
 Bern..... Motor Supply Co.
 Blue Mound..... Blue Mound Oil Co.
 Bronson..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Burden..... Motor Inn Garage
 Burdick..... Bert McCullough
 Caldwell..... Home Oil Co.
 Canton..... Canton Co-Op. Oil Co.
 Cassoday..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Castleton..... Garfield Raymond
 Carneiro..... J. W. Seaman
 Cedar Point..... Bert McCullough
 Chanute..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Cherokee..... Indahar Merc. Co.
 Cherryvale..... Cozad Oil Co.
 Cimarron..... T. H. Crawford
 Clearwater..... Independent Oil Co.
 Clements..... Bert McCullough
 Clyde..... Brunner Oil Co.
 Coffeyville..... A-A Garage
 Coffeyville..... Southern Garage
 Coffeyville..... Kloeber Bros.
 Coldwater..... T. H. Crawford
 Coldwater..... Coldwater Motor Co.
 Coldwater..... Independent Oil Co.
 Coldwater..... Stewart and Emerson
 Colony..... Barber McCarthy Mtr. Co.
 Concordia..... Tolbert Oil Co.
 Copeland..... Louis F. Lahmeyer
 Cornell..... Walter Scott
 Council Grove..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Cuba..... Farmers Oil & Gas Co.
 Damar..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Delavan..... Wiegans & Wilson
 De Soto..... De Soto Elec. & Auto Serv.
 Dodge City..... Fay & Williams
 Dodge City..... Sutton Chevrolet Co.
 Dorance..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Douglass..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Durham..... Durham Oil Co.
 Effingham..... Skelly Oil Co.
 El Dorado..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Elkhart..... Bradford Auto Co.
 Elkhart..... C. M. S. Motor Co.
 Ellinwood..... Dick Brothers
 Ellsworth..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Elmdale..... Bert McCullough
 Emmerson..... Phillip Beiker
 Emporia..... Rees Oil Co.
 Englewood..... Rankin Motor Co.
 Ensign..... L. O. Sutton
 Ensign..... Farmers Grain & Sup. Co.
 Enterprise..... Bert McCullough
 Eureka..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Fairview..... Bartley Oil Co.
 Fairview..... I. C. Guider
 Fall River..... West Motor Co.
 Falun..... Falun Oil Co.
 Florence..... Bert McCullough
 Freeport..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.
 Frontenac..... Menghini Coal Co.
 Fort Scott..... R. L. Hammons Mtr. Co.
 Galva..... Galva Oil Co.
 Garden City..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Garnett..... Whightsil Garage
 Gaylord..... J. O. Conrad Oil Co.
 Geuda Springs..... O. D. Ault
 Girard..... Girard Oil Co.
 Girard..... Coral Conder
 Girard..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Glasco..... McCullough Oil Co.
 Gorham..... Consumers Oil Co.
 Gypsum..... Gypsum Oil Co.
 Hageard..... R. N. Norton
 Hamilton..... Roth & Fautrot
 Hays..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Healy..... Harper & Weber
 Herington..... Hotel Liggett Garage
 Herington..... Herington Oil Co.
 Hill City..... R. L. Jackson Mtr. Co.
 Hillsboro..... Bert McCullough
 Harper..... Farmers Oil & Sup. Co.
 Holcomb..... Holcomb Garage
 Home..... Home Gas & Oil Co.
 Home..... Warren & Co.
 Hoxie..... A. G. Seaverne
 Hugoton..... Hugoton Auto Co.
 Hyacinth..... Peter E. Vonfeldt
 Independence..... Gibson Oil & Gas Co.
 Independence..... Johnson Paint Co.
 Independence..... C. E. Roth & Co.
 Ingalls..... Ingalls Garage
 Iola..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Isabel..... Helk Produce Co.
 Junction City..... H. H. Wetzig
 Kanopolis..... R. E. Nichols
 Kansas City..... Heathwood Oil Co.
 Kansas City..... R. H. Cottrell

HOT summer days are hard on machinery. The boiling rays of the sun are added to the heat of the engine, and tractor, truck and passenger car need positive assurance that the lubricant being used will stand the strain.

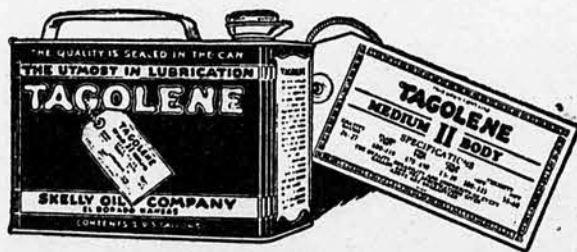
To give you this assurance, we print the specifications of Tagolene on the can and on the barrel. Tests have been made before the oil is shipped. We do not keep secret the results, but print them boldly so all may see.

You are familiar with specifications of feeds and with gluten and germination tests. All these help tell you in advance the worth of feeds or seeds.

The U. S. government and large corporations are just as strict about oil. Before they buy, they must know specifications. Surely the proper care of machinery is one of the most important things about a farm. And certainly you want to know in advance the specifications on the oil you buy.

To satisfy the U. S. government (which buys Tagolene) and all others who want to know real facts, we make public the tests on Tagolene.

Specifications—and specifications only—tell you in advance what oil will do in the long, hot grinds of summer. Ask for specifications—ask for Tagolene.



TAGOLENE

and TAGOLENE FORD OIL



Kansas City..... Missouri Supply Co.
 Keats..... Hulse Lbr. Co.
 Keighley..... E. C. Bayes
 Kincaid..... Woolery Oil Co.
 Kiowa..... E. G. Thompson Mtr. Co.
 Kismet..... Kismet Equity Ex.
 Lansing..... Lansing Garage

Lansing..... Biers Bros. Oil Co.
 Larned..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Latham..... H. Sensenbaugh
 Lawrence..... Acorn Oil Co.
 Lawrence..... Eudly Bros.
 Lawrence..... Huntsinger Motor Co.
 Lawrence..... Smith's Garage

KANSAS DEALERS

Lawrence..... Green Hdw. Co.
 Lawton..... W. H. Church
 Leavenworth..... Blockberger Oil Co.
 Le Nape..... E. E. Culp
 Lenora..... Kern Oil Co.
 Leonardville..... Sikes-Nash Motor Co.
 Liberal..... Liberal Auto Supply Co.
 Lincolnville..... Bert McCullough
 Lindsborg..... Red Star Oil Co.
 Linn..... Fronske Oil Co.
 Lost Springs..... Bert McCullough
 Lyons..... Hays & Embree
 Madison..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Manhattan..... Pratt Oil Co.
 Marion..... Bert McCullough
 McCune..... Earl Calhoun
 Medicine Lodge..... Thomas Warwick
 Miltonvale..... Sharp Oil Co.
 Mildred..... J. W. Barley
 Monrovia..... D. S. Royer
 Morris..... Morris Store
 Moundridge..... Farmers Oil Co.
 Mount Hope..... Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co.
 Mulvane..... George Howard
 Mulberry..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Munjor..... Leiker & Schumacker
 Murdock..... Murdock Oil Co.
 Nashville..... Figue Bennett & Co.
 Natoma..... R. A. McElwin
 Navarre..... Bert McCullough
 Nickerson..... Glenn Warnock
 Nortonville..... Hoffman & Kenyon
 Oberlin..... Home Oil Co.
 Offerle..... M. W. Oliphant
 Ogallah..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Olathe..... Acorn Oil Co.
 Opolis..... I. N. Pritchett
 Osage City..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Osawatomic..... Home Oil & Supply Co.
 Oswego..... Dean-Berlin Oil Co.
 Osborne..... Osborne Fill. Sta.
 Otis..... J. H. Lebsack Oil Co.
 Overbrook..... Overbrook Gas & Oil Co.
 Paola..... Farmers U. Co-Op. Ass'n
 Paola..... Tracy Oil Co.
 Park..... Goetz & Park Mtr. Co.
 Parsons..... W. D. Combs
 Partridge..... Partridge Equity Ex.
 Peabody..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Peck..... Peck Red Ball Oil Sup.
 Phillipsburg..... McIlvain Oil Co.
 Piedmont..... Earnest Albert
 Pierceville..... R. C. Kitch
 Pittsburg..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Plainville..... Plainville Home Oil Co.
 Pleasanton..... Linn County Oil Co.
 Pratt..... Howard Murray
 Protection..... Backman & Co.
 Protection..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Quinter..... John Eller's Garage
 Rango..... A. Patarni
 Rosalia..... H. R. Ainsworth
 Rosalia..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Rosalia..... Emmet Brown
 Russell..... Sellins & Graham
 Salina..... Fuller Bros.
 Satanta..... Coyl Branam
 Satanta..... E. P. Fox
 Saxman..... Randles & Williams
 Scammon..... S. C. Dockstader
 Schoenchen..... Schoenchen Co-Op. Assn.
 Sedan..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Selden..... Home Oil Co.
 Seneca..... Buser Service Station
 Severy..... Service Garage
 Smith Center..... J. O. Conrad Oil Co.
 St. George..... J. J. Wooten Garage
 Stippsville..... Ralph McElroy
 Sublette..... Sublette Oil Co.
 Sublette..... Sublette Oil Co.
 Syracuse..... James Ford Estate
 Thayer..... Home Oil Co.
 Topeka..... Sunshine Oil Co.
 Topeka..... Topeka Coal Co.
 Towanda..... C. Seglem
 Tribune..... A. E. Smith
 Trousdale..... Trousdale Oil Co.
 Ulysses..... Home Oil Co.
 Uniontown..... Uniontown Garage
 Valley Center..... Independent Oil Co.
 Vermillion..... Vans Service Station
 Victoria..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Virgil..... Sharp Motor Co.
 Viola..... Viola Oil Co.
 Waldo..... Home Oil Co.
 Wallace..... Wallace Indep. Oil Co.
 Wakeeney..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Washington..... Home Fill. Sta.
 Wellington..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Weir..... W. R. Barber
 West Mineral..... W. L. McCoskey
 Wetmore..... Pool Oil Co.
 Wichita..... Peter Bausch
 Wichita..... E. B. Frank Oil Co.
 Wichita..... Stockyards Pet. Co.
 Wichita..... Wichita Home Oil Co.
 Willowdale..... J. H. Aresdorf
 Woodbine..... McCoy Tire Shop
 Winfield..... Skelly Oil Co.
 Winfield..... W. G. Brunton
 Woodruff..... Seegrist & Rupke
 Yates Center..... Brown Brothers
 Yates Center..... Skelly Oil Co.
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